DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 086 417 RC 007 568

TITLE	Washington State Annual Rural Manpower Report, 1971.
INSTITUTION	Washington State Dept. of Employment Security, Olympia.
PUB DATE	71
NOTE	99p.; Tables in appendix take up two microfiche frames each, actual page count is 72p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Agribusiness; *Agricultural Laborers; *Annual Reports; Community Development; Employment Trends; Industrialization; Migrant Housing; Migrants; Migration Patterns; Prediction; Recruitment; *Rural Areas; *Rural Economics; Seasonal Laborers; State Programs; *Tables (Data)
IDENTIFIERS	*Washington State

ABSTRACT

The report contains information on significant developments in the 1971 Washington State Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Program. Part I, the Annual Summary, recommends that state agencies should devote more effort to the Annual Worker Plan and that farm placement personnel should try to advise persons who have job commitments of any delays in the start of the job. It also covers planning, economic and employment trends, the impact of mechanization, recruitment and utilization of farm workers, rural development and community affairs, and public relations activities. Part II gives an outlook for 1972. Part III, attachments, includes seasonal offices and information centers, special studies, and Workmen's Compensation for farm workers. Tables on employment, migrant movement, farm placement operations, and other data are in the appendix. (XM)

FILMED FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

En 086417

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

R. W. HUTT
ACTING COMMISSIONER

RECEIVED
APR 17 1973
NMSU
E.R.I.C.

RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
STATE OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

AFFILIATED WITH THE
UNITED STATES TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

RC007568

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

C O N T E N T S

	Page
Foreword	1
Definition of Terms	2
Organizations	5
Washington State Farm Labor Advisory Council	7
Part I, Annual Summary	8
Planning	8
Economic Trends	8
Statewide Trends	8
Area Trends	10
Employment Trends	15
Seasonal Hired Farm Workers	15
Regular Hired Farm Workers	17
Impact of Mechanization and Other Changes in Production Practices	17
Recruitment and Utilization of Farm Workers	17
Rural Development and Community Affairs	18
Public Relations Activities	19
Evaluation and Recommendations	19
Part II, Outlook for 1972	20
Part III, Attachments to Report	20
Seasonal Offices and Information Centers	20
Special Studies	21
Farm Wage Surveys	21
Interstate Migrant Farm Workers	22
Farm Labor Housing	23
Workmen's Compensation for Farm Workers	25
Appendix--Statistical Tables	I-XXX

WASHINGTON STATE

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

1971

ES-225

F O R E W O R D

The following report contains information on significant developments in the 1971 Washington State Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Program. Tables covering employment, movements of migrants, farm placement operations, and other data are included in the Appendix.

Because state programs are now directed to provide services to all rural persons needing services, the name of this report has been changed from the Annual Farm Labor Report to the Rural Manpower Report.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

1. Agricultural Reporting Areas Defined

Table 2 and Table 2a of this report each show the estimated 1971 employment of seasonal hired farm workers for the state, for each of the nine agricultural reporting areas of the state, and for each of the local office areas included in the agricultural reporting areas.

As used in this report, an agricultural reporting area is a geographic division within a state (1) which is reasonably integrated in terms of farm labor market characteristics and (2) which has a significant supply of, or demand for, seasonal hired farm workers and (3) in which 500 or more seasonal hired farm workers are employed at any time of the year. On the basis of these criteria the nine agricultural reporting areas in Washington State have been defined as follows:

Agricultural Reporting Area Name	Comprising the Administrative Areas of Local Offices at:	Covering Counties of:
NORTHWESTERN	Bellingham, Mount Vernon, and Everett	Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom
SOUTH CENTRAL	Toppenish and Yakima	Yakima, west part of Benton, and east part of Klickitat
NORTH CENTRAL	Okanogan and Wenatchee	Chelan, Douglas, and Okanogan
COLUMBIA BASIN	Ephrata and Moses Lake	Othello vicinity of Adams and all of Grant
SOUTHEASTERN	Pasco and Walla Walla	Asotin, Benton (except west part), Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, and Walla Walla
EASTERN	Spokane	Adams (except vicinity of Othello), Lincoln, Spokane, and Whitman
SOUTHWESTERN	Centralia, Longview, and Olympia	Cowlitz, Lewis, and Thurston
WEST CENTRAL	Auburn, Bremerton, Renton, Seattle, and Tacoma	King, Kitsap, and Pierce
VANCOUVER	Vancouver	Clark, west part of Klickitat, and Skamania

It should be noted that state totals in Tables 2 and 2a represent data for 30 of Washington's 39 counties which together employ over 94 percent of the seasonal farm workers at the peak of the season. Local offices in the remaining nine counties do not prepare current estimates of seasonal farm employment.

2. Annual Worker Plan

This plan is a coordinated nationwide program of service to migratory farm workers and their employers. The four objectives of the Annual Worker Plan are:

a. Arranging for the orderly scheduling of migratory farm workers on a preseason basis while they are in their home state, so they will need not arrive at the place of first employment prior to the date of need.

b. Arranging for a succession of jobs in the state(s) of employment so as to provide continuous employment for the migratory workers throughout the entire crop season.

c. Assuring farm employers of a qualified seasonal farm work force at the time needed and in sufficient numbers to avoid any crop loss due to a shortage of farm workers.

d. Improving the overall utilization of the domestic migratory farm work force.

3. Day-Haul Program

Assembly of workers at pickup points, transportation of workers to farm employment early in the morning, and return of workers to pickup points in the evening.

4. Day-Haul Operated (or Supervised)

Day-haul activities in which local office personnel actively participate every day at predesignated assembly points in the referral of workers to employers.

5. Day-Haul Established (or Unsupervised)

Day-haul activities in which local office personnel make initial arrangements (on the first day only) for bringing workers and employers together but do not participate in the daily arrangements thereafter except to recruit additional workers as needed.

6. Day-Haul Point

A predesignated location where, through arrangements among local employment offices, workers, and employers, workers are assembled daily to be transported to places of farm work.

7. Domestic Farm Workers

Those workers, regardless of nationality, whose place of employment and place of normal residence are within the United States, its territories, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

8. Local Domestic Farm Workers

Workers who reside within normal daily commuting distances of their places of employment.

9. Intrastate Migratory Domestic Farm Workers

Domestic farm workers who normally reside in the state of employment but who are temporarily employed within a specific locality other than their place of residence.

10. Interstate Migratory Domestic Farm Workers

Domestic farm workers who are employed within a state other than the one in which they normally reside. However, those workers who daily commute across state lines from their place of residence to their place of employment are considered local workers.

11. Free-Wheelers; Free-Wheeling Workers

Migratory farm workers who move from their state of residence to another state, or to a place of employment in their home state too distant from home to commute daily, without being referred or assisted by the employment service local office at point of departure.

12. Regular (Nonseasonal) Hired Farm Workers

Those hired for work on any one farm for a period of 150 days or more; i.e., a continuous 5-month period. They are distinguished from seasonal hired workers because of their extended job tenure.

13. Seasonal Hire Farm Workers

Those hired for work on any one farm for less than a continuous 150-day period in the course of a year. They are distinguished from regular hired farm workers because of their limited job tenure.

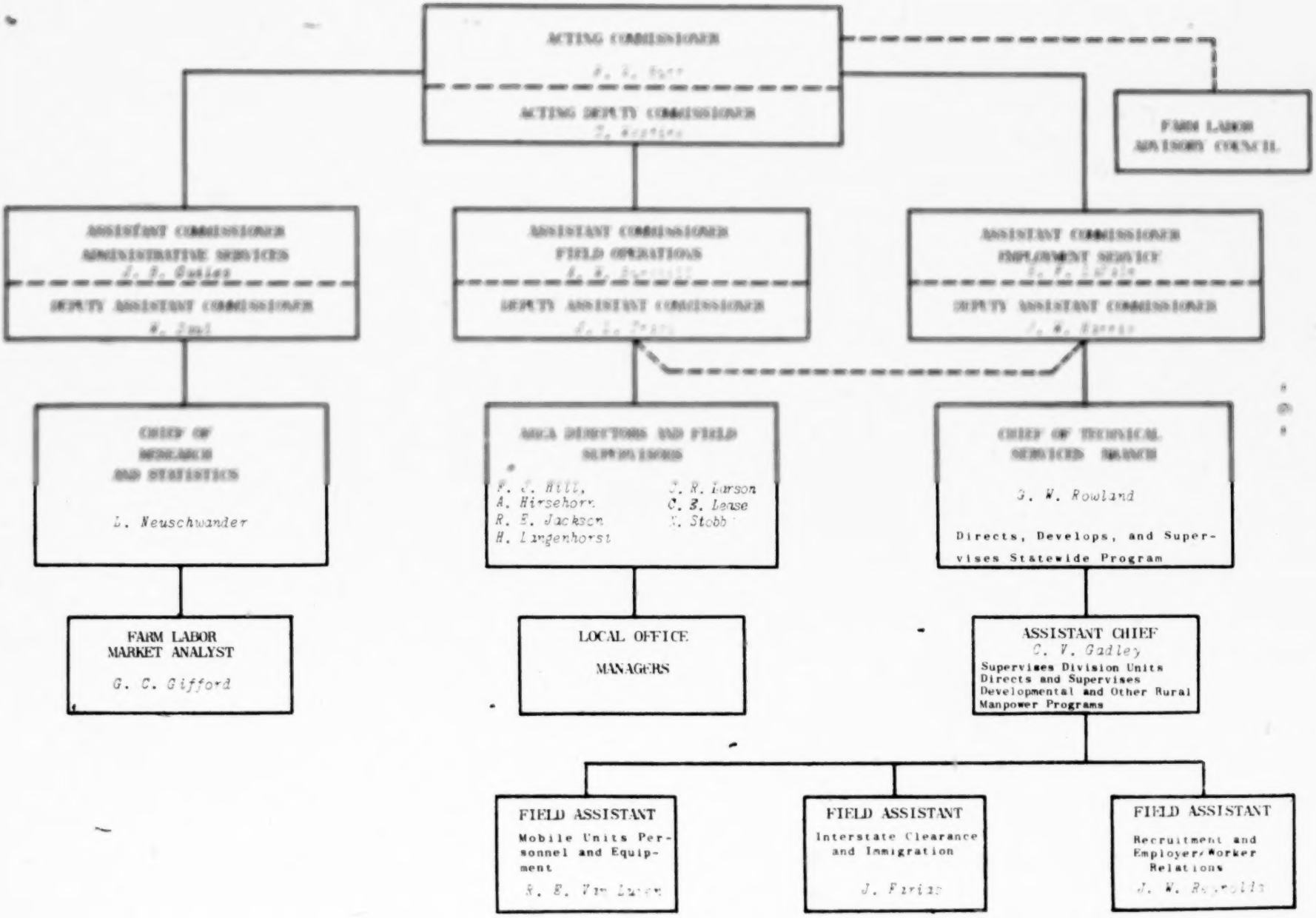
14. Temporary Seasonal Agricultural Office

Usually a two-man house trailer equipped with a small office for use in outlying communities within a local office area during the active farming season. Such offices provide limited referral and placement services to farm workers and employers in areas where there is a substantial demand for labor during the crop year. A few local offices extend their farm placement operations to temporary locations within the community where maximum services can be provided. All referral and placement activities carried on within the community are reported as part of the local office totals.

ORGANIZATION

The Employment Security Department is headed by a Commissioner who is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner. There are four coordinate Divisions--the Unemployment Compensation Division, the Employment Service Division, the Administrative Service Division, and the Field Operations Division, each of which is directed by an Assistant Commissioner. The Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Service Unit is headed by a Technical Services Chief who is responsible to the Assistant Commissioner for the Employment Service Division in exercising functional supervision over the state's total Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Program and line supervision of the Annual Worker Plan. Complementing the staff function derived from the Employment Service Division is the Field Operations Division which exercises line authority in coordinating and implementing Employment Service programming. In addition to the Technical Services Chief and the Assistant Technical Services Chief, three Farm Placement Field Assistants are assigned to the Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Service Unit. Farm labor information and reporting functions are performed by Research Analysts in the Research and Statistics Branch.

Stemming from the Deputy Commissioner to the Assistant Commissioner of Field Operations through two area directors and five area field supervisors, the responsibility of carrying out the Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Program in local areas is vested in the managers of 27 full-functioning local offices. Because of the magnitude and complexity of rural problems in the nine agricultural reporting areas, 17 local offices have permanent farm placement and rural outreach personnel delegated to carry out local farm labor and rural manpower programs.


ACTING COMMISSIONER
ACTING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
FARM LABOR ADVISORY COUNCIL
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FIELD OPERATIONS
DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
L. Neuschwander
AREA DIRECTORS AND FIELD SUPERVISORS
F. J. Hill,
A. Hirsehorn
R. E. Jackson
H. Langenhorst
J. R. Larson
C. B. Lease
K. Stobb
CHIEF OF TECHNICAL SERVICES BRANCH
G. W. Rowland
Directs, Develops, and Supervises Statewide Program
FARM LABOR MARKET ANALYST
G. C. Gifford
LOCAL OFFICE MANAGERS
ASSISTANT CHIEF
C. V. Gadley
Supervises Division Units
Directs and Supervises Developmental and Other Rural Manpower Programs
FIELD ASSISTANT
Mobile Units Personnel and Equipment
FIELD ASSISTANT
Interstate Clearance and Immigration
J. Farias
FIELD ASSISTANT
Recruitment and Employer/Worker Relations

WASHINGTON STATE FARM LABOR ADVISORY COUNCIL
to the
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

Mr. Wayne Adams
Star Route East
Othello, Washington 99344

MR. C.H. BALLARD
AGRIPLEX, INC.
P. O. BOX 232
PASCO, WASHINGTON 99301

Mr. Charles E. Bond
1501 13th Street
Puyallup, Washington 98371

Mr. Robert Codding, Manager
Regal Fruit Corporation
Tonasket, Washington 98855

Mr. Gene Coe, Manager
Washington Asparagus Growers Assn.
P. O. Box 757
Sunnyside, Washington 98944

Mr. Frank Coleman
Blue Ribbon Growers
423 North 56th Avenue
Yakima, Washington 98902

Mr. Dewey C. Donohue
506 East Richmond
Dayton, Washington 99328

Mr. Ernest Falk
Northwest Horticultural Council
1002 Larson Building
Yakima, Washington 98902

Mr. William Gasseling, Jr.
Route 3, Box 3146
Wapato, Washington 98951

Mr. Charles Holtzinger
c/o Holtzinger Fruit Company, Inc.
North Second and W. Yakima Avenues
Yakima, Washington 98902

Mr. James H. Hulbert, Jr.
Route 1, Box 233
Mount Vernon, Washington 98273

Mr. Leo Sax, Manager
Washington Growers Clearing House Assn.
P. O. Box 1407
Wenatchee, Washington 98801

Representative Sidney Morrison
Route 1
Zillah, Washington 98953

Representative Irving Newhouse
Route 1, Box 130
Mabton, Washington 98935

Mr. R. Vernon Divers, Supervisor
Agricultural Development Division
State Department of Agriculture
General Administration Building
Olympia, Washington 98504

Mr. Ronald Riel
Route 1
Wapato, Washington 98951

Mr. Desmond Shearer
Tieton
Washington 98947

Mr. Jack Silvers
Route 1
Zillah, Washington 98935

Mr. Marvin Sundquist
Route 2, Box 895
Selah, Washington 98942

Mr. Tom Powers, Executive Secretary
Washington Potato Association
Building 2321, Andrews Street
Grant County Airport
Moses Lake, Washington 98837

Mr. Emery C. Wilcox
Agricultural Statistician in Charge
Statistical Reporting Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
3136 Federal Office Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Walt Reese
Farm Bureau Federation
2810 Main Street
Yakima, Washington 98903

PART I. ANNUAL SUMMARY

Planning

A. Changes in Administrative Organization

During 1971, the Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Services Branch became part of the Technical Services Branch. The farm labor and rural manpower functions remain the same, but Job Bank, Employment Security Automated Reporting System, and Testing and Development units were added to the new branch. These changes are similar to those previously made at the regional level of the Manpower Administration.

B. Pre-Season Planning

Planning for 1971 began with the preparation of local office plans of service during late 1970. Plans for the 1971 Farm Placement Program included the following:

1. Preparing a statewide forecast of labor needs by source of worker--local, intrastate, and interstate--based upon a summary of local office projected crop acreages, yields, and labor requirements.

2. Sending two men from the Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Service to Texas to arrange with the Texas Employment Commission for the recruitment of 2,000 workers under the Annual Worker Plan.

3. Developing procedures for continued improvement of the day-haul program.

4. Arranging for use of radio, television, and newspaper facilities during critical periods throughout the agricultural season.

5. Arranging for meetings between farm placement personnel and representatives of farmer and other groups to enable the Farm Labor and Rural Manpower Service to establish improved methods for serving the agricultural community.

6. Determining tentative locations and periods of operations of seasonal mobile farm labor offices.

C. In-Season Planning

Because the best planning cannot anticipate all contingencies, plans were adjusted throughout the year to meet changing conditions. A two-week delay in the strawberry harvest caused it to overlap the beginning of the raspberry harvest. Additional recruitment was needed to prevent losses due to labor shortages. The delay in the blackberry harvest, which caused it to extend past the opening of schools in the fall, required an intensive late season adult recruitment effort.

Economic Trends

A. Statewide Trends

Washington's agriculture continued to change during 1971. Unlike the national trend, however, total land in farms increased as new lands were brought under

irrigation, and average monthly employment of seasonal hired farm workers rose. Farm wages remained at the nation's top.

Poor spring weather delayed field work in some areas causing delays of up to two weeks in harvests of certain crops. This caused an overlap in the strawberry and raspberry harvests, and many blackberries were still on the vines as school opened in the fall. Blackberry growers' problems increased as mold appeared on the plants. The future for blackberry production in the state looks dim. Because of the problems with weather and late harvests, many growers will most likely turn to other crops or divert their lands to nonfarm use.

The low market price for strawberries caused by competition from Mexican berries forced some growers to plow their fields under. Sales of certified strawberry plants dropped 35 percent in one area and will most likely fall an additional 35 percent in 1972. This should lead to an acceleration of the reduction of strawberry acreages.

Loss of vigor in apple trees caused by large yields during the preceding two years caused apple production to drop over 20 percent in 1971. Harvests were about two weeks late. However, because of the large number of workers available, many growers employed more than the usual number for the size of the harvest. Thus the number of persons employed changed very little from 1970, but the duration of employment decreased.

Because the potential market for apples is high, more acreages are being planted. Offsetting somewhat the increased need for workers because of the increased acreage are job losses due to increased plantings of dwarf and semi-dwarf varieties which increases the acreage that can be picked by one worker. No suitable harvester for apples has yet been developed. Until such time as one is, employment during the harvest will remain high.

Both the total acreage and number of producing acres of asparagus rose during 1971. Yields were very high. Because the market price for asparagus has trended upward, and looks as if it will continue to do so, employment should remain high during the asparagus harvest for several years. No mechanical harvester suitable for selective cutting has been developed to date. Machines used experimentally during 1970 and 1971 were not successful.

A large expansion of grape acreage during the next few years is expected. Much of it will be on lands previously devoted to low labor-using crops. One grower just started planting part of what in a few years will be 3,000 acres of grapes on lands previously raising hay. Although the grapes will be machine harvested, workers will be needed for pruning and field work.

Farm employment was not affected by union activities during 1971. Although representatives from farm labor unions had claimed they would organize the asparagus and hop workers during 1971, nothing developed. A longshoremen's strike during the wheat harvest caused a serious storage problem. Huge amounts of wheat were stored on the ground, but so far very little damage has been reported.

A larger-than-normal number of workers were seeking farm employment during 1971. The number of worker contacts at the local offices rose from 190,687 in 1970 to 227,202 in 1971, while job openings dropped from 77,824 to 72,740 and placements from 73,562 to 66,990. However, average monthly seasonal farm employment for

the period May through October rose from 35,400 to 36,700. This would indicate that more persons sought and found employment by applying directly to the growers.

B. Area Trends

1. Northwest Area 10-53-01

Major labor-using crops in this area are strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, cucumbers, green peas, sweet corn, and other miscellaneous vegetables. Lands in the southern part of the area have yielded to urban expansion. Employment in ornamental horticulture activities rose rapidly for a short period while the aerospace industry expanded in this area. However, it reversed sharply when aerospace activity plummeted.

Despite the decline in farm employment in the southern portion of the area, total average monthly seasonal farm employment rose by 337 workers per year from 1961 through 1971. Jobs lost to machines were more than offset by new jobs created by increased yields of berry crops and increased acreages of cucumbers, broccoli, cauliflower, and other labor-using crops.

Except for jobs that may possibly be lost by large reductions in strawberry acreages, seasonal farm employment in the area should remain at a high level in the area for the next few years. Jobs created by increased acreages of blueberries and labor-using vegetables should offset part or all jobs lost in strawberry fields.

This is the only area in the state west of the Cascade Mountains where significant numbers of migrant farm workers are employed. Many migrants who are employed in central Washington during the spring, and who formerly worked in sugar beets during the early summer, now go to this area for the berry and vegetable harvests because mechanization has eliminated many summer activities in sugar beet fields. A few remain in the area through the fall harvests, but most either return to central Washington for the fall harvests or depart for similar activities in other states.

Under an historical treaty agreement, many British Columbia Indians enter the area for the berry harvests.

2. South Central Area 10-53-02

This area is the most diversified in the state. Its crops include apples, cherries, grapes, peaches, mint, sugar beets, truck vegetables, and feedlot beef. Farms range from less than five acres to several hundred acres.

It is the major agricultural labor-using area in the state providing over 35 percent of the state's total man months of seasonal farm employment. Average monthly employment has been rising at the rate of 319 workers per year for the past 11 years while total crop acreage has remained fairly stable. Increased employment generated by increased acreage in asparagus, apples, and other labor-using crops has more than offset the effects of mechanization in sugar beets, hops, and vegetable crops.

The use of electronic thinners and chemical herbicides for sugar beets increased during 1971. Some additional increases should occur in 1972. However, this should not appreciably affect total employment in the area because employment in those activities is already quite low. The loss of summer work in sugar beet activities has disrupted the continuity of employment for many interstate migrants who have been arriving in the area early in the spring for work in the asparagus, hop, and sugar beet fields. Many leave the area after the completion of the asparagus and cherry harvests in late June. Others leave the state for work in the Oregon pole bean and berry harvests, while some go to the northwest Washington berry harvests. A few remain in the area seeking any employment that becomes available before the fall harvests.

Although much on-farm housing is available for migrants in this area, low-cost housing off the farms is limited. Persons in the area seeking work or employed on farms without housing and unable to find or pay for rental units must camp wherever possible.

About one-half of the interstate migrants that enter the state are employed in this area. However, both the number and percentage of interstate migrants have been decreasing while the number and percentage of both local and intrastate migrants have been rising. Many of the former interstate migrants who have settled in Washington live in this area. They are part of both the local and intrastate work force.

3. North Central Area 10-53-03

This area is located in the northern part of central Washington. Apples and other tree fruits are the major labor-using crops.

Although the total farm acreage has remained fairly constant during the past 11 years, average monthly seasonal farm employment decreased by 187 workers per year. Several factors have contributed to the declining employment. Red delicious apples have replaced varieties that required a great deal of thinning. Mechanical sprayers of peaches have been introduced. Dwarf and semi-dwarf trees are replacing most standards so that one person can harvest a larger area. The use of bins rather than boxes reduced the number of workers required to move filled containers to and from the fields. Fork lifts do the work formerly performed by several persons. Many growers have begun to employ families on a year-round basis.

Because most of the harvests occur after the fall openings of schools and because of a scarcity of local adults in the area, many migrants are employed during the harvest season.

Employment in the area should level off within the next few years.

4. Columbia Basin Area 10-53-04

This is the newest agricultural area in the state. A generation ago it produced mostly sagebrush, jackrabbits, rattlesnakes, and sand storms. Since 1950 one-half million acres have been brought under irrigation from the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project. Crops include sugar beets, potatoes, grapes, small grains, hay, green peas, dry peas, dry beans, tree fruits, strawberries, and miscellaneous vegetables.

Because the area is new, growers have been able to introduce the newest farming techniques from the beginning. Computer services are available to and used by growers. Several food processing plants have been built in the area. The average farm size continues to increase permitting greater use of mechanical aids. Custom operators of farm equipment are available to small growers.

Although farm acreages have increased for the past 11 years, average monthly employment decreased by 24 workers annually because of mechanization. The effects of mechanization have just about worked themselves out. Increased acreages during the next few years should raise the employment level.

Initially, most seasonal farm laborers employed in the area were interstate migrants. However, during the past decade, many migrants have settled in the area, and the number of local workers has exceeded the combined number of intrastate and interstate workers for the past 5 years.

Practically no on-farm housing is available to seasonal workers in the area. However, a few housing developments sponsored by growers have been constructed. Migrant workers live in them during the agricultural season and may work for several growers during the period.

5. Southeastern Area 10-53-05

Asparagus and sugar beets provide most jobs for seasonal farm workers in this area. Increased acres of vegetables and strawberries have added new jobs. Steep hills in one part of the area creates problems finding machine operators who can move equipment on the hillsides without rolling it.

Most of the aspragus harvest and sugar beet activities are performed by locals and interstate migrants from Texas. College students from all over the nation are the principal source of workers for the highly mechanized green pea harvest.

Total average monthly seasonal farm employment rose at an annual rate of 54 workers from 1961 to 1971. Factors contributing to the rise are increased acreages of aspragus, sugar beets, strawberries, and miscellaneous vegetables. In addition, more growers are raising livestock. Finally, the replacement of older workers in the asparagus harvest by less efficient single men and family groups has caused a need for more workers for the same acreage.

Initial plantings of grapes that will total over 3,000 acres in a few years were made in 1971. Since the land was used formerly for hay, some increased employment should ensue. In addition to the increase in grapes, other factors pointing toward a continued rise in seasonal employment are planned increases in acreages of asparagus, miscellaneous vegetables, and apples. Also, new apple trees planted to replace old ones are now approaching prime bearing age.

6. Eastern Area 10-53-06

Dryland farming predominates in this area with wheat acreages by far exceeding that for all other crops combined. The largest population center in eastern Washington, Spokane, lies within this area and it supplies workers for other parts of the state.

Seasonal workers are required for the strawberry, raspberry, and cherry harvests, and combine operators are required during the wheat harvest. Livestock tending and feeding provides some seasonal employment during the winter months.

Urban and industrial expansion, larger and more efficient farm machinery, and mechanization of the tart cherry harvest have caused average monthly seasonal farm employment to drop by 72 workers per year since 1961. In addition growers are employing more married couples on a year-round basis, thus further reducing the number of seasonal jobs.

Seasonal farm employment should continue to drift downward in this area for the next few years.

7. Southwestern Area 10-53-07

Agriculture in this area is confined mostly to strawberries, blueberries, caneberries, vegetables, dairy, and poultry. Most seasonal jobs are in the berry and vegetable harvests. Workers from the area are recruited for work in the Vancouver area and in Columbia County, Oregon.

Most growers in the area have closed their on-farm housing facilities. Adult workers have been replaced by less efficient school-age youth causing average monthly seasonal employment to rise at a rate of 40 workers per year during the past 11 years.

Because strawberry and blackberry growers are becoming disenchanted with their prospects, seasonal farm employment in this area will turn downward.

8. West Central Area 10-53-08

This area includes the major population centers in the state. Caneberries, strawberries, truck vegetables, poultry, dairy, landscape gardening, and nurseries are the major farm activities.

Nearly all seasonal labor comes from local sources on well-established day-haul routes. Substantial numbers of seasonal workers are employed in all activities except on dairy and poultry farms which are highly automated. On-farm housing for seasonal workers is virtually nonexistent.

Adverse weather during 1971 caused a drop in the production of all berry crops. Blackberry yields were reduced 35 percent to 45 percent of normal because of dry and wet mold. Most blackberry farmers will probably turn to other crops in the next 3 or 4 years. Low prices to farmers, weather conditions during the harvest, and the difficulty of recruiting adult workers after the return of youth to school in September have made blackberry culture most unattractive to the growers.

Because of an unfavorable cost/profit ratio, many strawberry growers will replace old fields with raspberries, vegetables, or blueberries.

Average monthly seasonal farm employment in the area will most likely continue its downward trend of 180 workers per year. Although the crops that will replace strawberries and blackberries use labor, the number of workers required will be fewer than for the berries. In addition, urban sprawl and new highways will continue to absorb farm lands in the area.

9. Vancouver Area 10-53-09

Major crops in this area include caneberries, strawberries, tree fruits, and miscellaneous vegetables. Harvests of strawberries, raspberries, and tree fruits require the most seasonal labor. Dairy farms provide most year-around employment.

Because of the geographical location of this area, it is somewhat isolated from the other major agricultural areas in the state, and labor shortages can exist in it at the same time labor surpluses exist elsewhere. The seasonal work force consists principally of school-age youth.

Adverse spring weather caused a delay in the strawberry harvest. Slow ripening in portions of fields during the beginning of the harvest led to some pickers working for as many as 3 growers. When the berries finally began to ripen normally, a shortage of pickers occurred in some fields. The late start of the harvest caused an overlap with the raspberry harvest. Youngsters needed to pick raspberries were held over at least a week in strawberries in order to collect their bonuses. This created a shortage of raspberry pickers during the early part of the harvest. Some fields were not picked clean during the overlap period.

Blackberry growers also faced labor problems. The harvest work was delayed ten days to two weeks so schools opened before completion of the harvest. Appeals for workers via radio and newspaper announcements helped alleviate the problem. Mold reduced the yield. Blackberry acreage will be reduced in the area.

Growers in the area have complained about the quality of the berry pickers. A growing number of youngsters appear to board the buses just for the ride; consequently, growers are becoming reluctant to run buses and are beginning to rely upon drive-outs.

A large processing plant in Vancouver just announced plans to shut down because it lacked sufficient tonnage to assure a profitable operation. Its closure will put 50 full and 350 part-time employees out of work and cause hardship for many local farmers. The farmers will either have to discontinue the crops they were raising for the processing plant or seek some other market. Other markets are not easily located these days.

Although average monthly seasonal farm employment has been rising at the rate of 78 workers per year since 1961, the future is uncertain. Acreages of strawberries, blackberries, and sweet corn will drop. The full impact of the closing of the local processing plant has not yet been assessed. Whatever is done, the probabilities are that the needs for seasonal workers will diminish.

Employment Trends

A. Seasonal Hired Farm Workers

Average monthly seasonal farm employment rose from 35,400 in 1970 to 36,700 in 1971. It has been rising at an average annual rate of 375 workers since 1961 and, subject to major breakthroughs in the development of mechanical harvesters for asparagus and tree fruits for the fresh market, should continue upward for the next several years.

Although total state employment is rising, employment in some areas of the state is falling and the composition of the work force is changing. The number of local workers employed has been rising at the rate of 491 workers per year during the 11-year period, while the number of intrastate workers has been dropping at the rate of three per year and interstate workers by 114. We expect this trend to continue except that the number of intrastate workers should begin to rise.

Former interstate migrants continue to settle in Washington and continue to do farm work.

The following table shows the average annual change for the state and agricultural areas within the state.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE IN SEASONAL FARM EMPLOYMENT, MAY THROUGH OCTOBER, FOR THE YEARS 1961 THROUGH 1971, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Area	Total	Local	Intrastate	Interstate
State Total	+ 375	+ 491	- 3	- 114
Northwestern Area	+ 337	+ 317	+ 34	- 14
Southwestern Area	+ 10	+ 15	- 5	NONE
West Central Area	- 180	- 116	- 12	- 52
Vancouver Area	+ 78	+ 36	+ 23	+ 19
Total West Side	+ 246	+ 253	+ 41	- 47
South Central Area	+ 319	+ 310	+ 40	- 30
North Central Area	- 187	- 110	- 47	- 30
Columbia Basin Area	- 24	+ 27	- 13	- 39
Southeastern Area	+ 54	+ 40	- 23	+ 38
Eastern Area	- 35	- 30	- 1	- 5
Total East Side	+ 128	+ 237	- 44	- 67

Because of rounding, sums may not equal totals.

In terms of man-months, apples provided the most seasonal farm employment during 1971. The eight crops in the table below provided almost 65 percent of all seasonal employment.

EMPLOYMENT OF SEASONAL HIRED FARM WORKERS
AS A PERCENT OF THE TOTAL MAN-MONTHS OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1971, AND 1970
CROP VALUES FOR SELECTED CROPS,
STATE OF WASHINGTON

Crop	Percent of Total Man-Months	Value (In Thousands)
Apples	18.49	$77,816
Strawberries	13.43	1/ 4,221
Raspberries	10.33	3,645
Pears	5.04	17,556
Sugar Beets	4.39	18,774
Hops	4.38	17,279
Cherries	4.16	9,534
Asparagus	4.05	1/13,610

1/ Value of 1971 crop.

Because over 75 percent of the strawberries and raspberries are picked by school-age youth, their importance in the state's farm employment economy is not correctly reflected when measured by man-months. Because of the slower picking rate of children, many of whom are between the ages of 9 and 12, more man-months are required to perform a crop activity employing children than would be required if only adults were employed. For example, if during 1971, all strawberries had been picked by adults, the percentage of man-hours attributed to the harvest would have been an estimated 7.03 instead of 13.43 and the percentage of man-hours for asparagus workers would have been an estimated 4.18 instead of 4.05.

The elimination of the strawberry crop would cause much less social distress than would the loss of the asparagus crop. With the exception of a few migrants in part of the Northwest Area, strawberries are harvested by school children and adults who wish to supplement their regular incomes. However, most asparagus cutters are members of family groups who rely upon their earnings from the asparagus harvest as their principal family income.

Factors which would most adversely affect the number of seasonal jobs are:

1. The development of an efficient selective cutting mechanical asparagus harvester.

2. The development of a suitable harvester of tree fruits for the fresh market.

3. The development of an efficient berry harvester.

4. The plowing under of any of the above crops and either not farming the land or changing to crops that require less labor.

We expect strawberry acreages to tend downward for the next few years because of the relationship between costs and market price. Some of those lands will be turned to nonfarm uses. Increased acreages of blueberries and labor-using

vegetables will partially offset job losses. Additional lands will be lost to urban and industrial expansion and highway building. However, total land in farms will continue to increase because new lands brought under irrigation will more than offset the losses. At the present time, less than 1.3 million acres of a potential 7.5 million acres are being irrigated. Most of the new lands to receive water are either dryland farms or lands not now farmed. The need for workers will increase as new lands receive water.

Acreages of tree fruits, asparagus, sugar beets, cucumbers, and other labor-using crops will increase. Subject to major breakthroughs in the development of mechanical harvesters of crops now hand picked and adverse changes in the market price for crops, we expect employment of seasonal farm labor in Washington to continue to rise during the next few years.

B. Regular Hired Farm Workers

Year-round jobs on Washington's farms include foremen, fruit and stock technicians, farm equipment operators and mechanics, and dairy hands. Larger farms, increased mechanization, and other technological changes have raised the demand for workers with specialized skills and technical knowledge. In addition, some growers who formerly relied upon seasonal workers are now hiring families or married couples on a year-round basis. The qualifications of the regular workers tend to be high. Many must perform their duties with little or no supervision. Available persons meeting the qualifications required by growers sometimes are difficult to locate.

The number of regular hired workers in Washington's farms has doubled since 1950. Their numbers should continue to increase for the next several years.

Impact of Mechanization and Other Changes in Production Practices

The only significant change in the use of machines on Washington's farms during 1971 was an increased use of electronic thinners for sugar beets. Jobs lost were about offset by new jobs created by increased acreage. It was "back to the drawing boards" in attempts to develop a machine for selective cutting of asparagus. Several machines were used experimentally during 1970 and 1971. However, even with the changes in the machine before the 1971 harvest, they have proven far from satisfactory. It is unlikely that they will be used during 1972.

Nearly all grapes were machine harvested in 1971. Most persons formerly employed during the harvest have taken to harvesting tree fruits.

Recruitment and Utilization of Farm Workers

Generally, little recruitment activities were required during 1971. An unusually large number of "free wheelers" were in most areas for the entire season.

About 2,000 workers were recruited for the asparagus harvest and some spring hop work. Informational clearance memoranda were circulated statewide for workers in the North Central Area tree fruit harvest. Intensive recruitment was required only for berry workers in western Washington. Farm placement representatives arranged to speak and recruit at schools. In some areas all pickers were signed up before the schools closed for summer vacation. An overlap of the strawberry and raspberry harvests caused shortages. Workers were recruited by radio, newspapers and television.

The carry-over of the blackberry harvest after the fall opening of schools required special appeals to adults.

Copies of recruiting circulars and advertisements are in the appendix.

Rural Development and Community Affairs

Two E & D projects for migrants were implemented during July 1969 and completed on June 30, 1971. The objectives of the projects were to:

a. Provide a broad range of needed manpower and supportive services to a sample group of migrant families selected by the Texas Employment Commission.

b. Provide the necessary assistance to enable those migrants who wished to do so to settle out of the migrant stream.

c. Provide (to the extent possible) these services to other migrants, including those who had previously settled out but continued to need services.

Because of the findings from the projects, additional services are now available to migrants and delivery systems have improved. Most state agencies serving migrants now have persons on their staffs of the same ethnic groups as and fluent in the language of the migrants in the areas. A health center opened in the Yakima Valley primarily to provide services for the disadvantaged. However, it is open to all persons. Charges are based on "ability to pay." Nonstandard hours are maintained so that persons may attend the clinic without losing work. Plans are being formulated to extend the health services to other areas of need.

The migrant projects were so successful that the activities have been made an on-going program. The same services are being provided in more areas in the state. More ethnic groups are being served.

In addition to continuing the rural outreach activities started during the migrant E & D projects, the State Agency, in cooperation with the County Extension Service, implemented Operation Hitchhike during 1971. The new project is designed to bring manpower and supportive services to persons residing in the remote rural areas of Benton and Klickitat counties.

The State Agency has also proposed Operation Hammer to provide training, employment, and community services to migrant and seasonal farm workers during the winter months when very few farm jobs are available.

Local office farm placement and rural outreach personnel were active in other community affairs. Farm placement representatives are members of and active in the following groups:

Lynden Migrant Center

Skagit - Whatcom (counties) Sub-Task Force on Migrant Affairs

Moses Lake Service Center
Moses Lake Community Action Council
Governor's Manpower Coordinating Committee in Moses Lake

Pasco, Pomeroy, and Grant County Rural Development Committees

Blue Mountain Community Action Council

Local office personnel also work closely with the following local and state agencies:

The Governor's Committee for Migrant Affairs

County Health Departments

Community Action Councils

Community Service Agencies

Washington State Department of Labor and Industries

Washington State Association for Migrant Affairs

Washington State Migrant Education

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services

Public Relation Activities

In order to strengthen public understanding of farm labor and rural manpower programs, the Chief of the Technical Service Branch, who is responsible for Rural Manpower Programs, attended and participated in the following meetings:

Annual Horticultural Association meeting in Wenatchee

Washington (apple) Growers Clearing House Association meeting in Wenatchee

Washington Asparagus Growers Association meeting in Sunnyside

Meeting of the Japanese Agricultural Training Council, the National 4-H Foundation, and Host Farmers in Seattle

In addition, local farm placement and rural outreach personnel attended and participated at meetings of growers and other groups, were interviewed on television and by local newspapers, spoke at service club meetings, and organized meetings at which representatives of the Department of Labor and Industries explained the new Workmen's Compensation Law.

Evaluation and Recommendations

Although statewide employment of interstate farm workers in Washington has been decreasing during recent years, the number of interstate migrants entering some areas of the state has been increasing because of diminishing job opportunities in other states. At the same time, the supply of local and intrastate workers

has been rising. Most of the interstate workers who arrive in the summer months do not have previously arranged job committments. Many arrive before crop activities have begun. Some arrive in areas where labor surpluses exist. Housing in those areas may be limited or nonexistant. The outlook is for these conditions to worsen.

To reduce the distress caused by these conditions, we believe that state agencies should devote more efforts to the Annual Worker Plan. Both growers and workers should be encouraged to use state employment services to the greatest extent possible. Labor supply states should prepare ES-369's, Agricultural Worker Schedules, for all migrants contacted who plan to migrate to other states. Local office personnel in areas in which workers without job committments plan to come, should try to secure job committments or if no jobs are or are likely to be available, the migrants should be so notified. Even though some migrants may still elect to come to the area, they will know what they may face.

Farm placement personnel should also try to advise persons who have job committments in an area of any delays in the start of an activity so that the workers can either delay their arrival or be prepared for a period of inactivity when they do arrive.

PART II. OUTLOOK FOR 1972

No significant changes in the demand for and supply of farm labor either statewide or by area are expected during 1972 except for any caused by weather or market conditions. Factors tending to reduce jobs will be offset by factors tending to increase them. The continued bleak outlook for the industrial segment of the state's economy means many industrial workers will again be available for farm work. No significant reduction of interstate migrants is anticipated even though the state agency will try to reduce the number recruited through interstate clearance activity.

A great deal of effort by farm placement personnel during 1972 will be directed toward preventing and alleviating labor surpluses. The Agency's weekly "Farm Labor News" and other media will be used to advise all interested persons of areas of labor shortages and surpluses. Intrastate clearance orders will be used whenever possible.

During the early part of 1972, most seasonal workers will be employed in orchard cleanup, livestock feeding, general repairs, pruning, etc. Employment will begin to rise rapidly in April at the beginning of the asparagus harvest, reaching an early summer peak of 65,000 in late June when the cherry and strawberry harvests will coincide with fruit tree thinning and other activities. Employment will drop during the summer months and then rise in September to about 41,000 at the peak of the apple harvest in early October. A sharp drop to the low winter level of 3,500 will follow the completion of the apple harvest.

PART III. ATTACHMENTS TO REPORT

Seasonal Offices and Information Centers

Mobile seasonal farm placement offices were opened in 19 outlying communities during 1970. Table 6 contains a list of the offices, their dates of operation, and a summary of their activities.

Six local offices maintained permanent information stations within their areas. The local offices and the communities in which the information points are located are listed below:

Bellingham:

Nooksack Indian Reservation
Lynden Migrant Center

Ephrata:

Almira
Hartline
Wilson Creek Grange

Moses Lake:

Moses Lake - 4 points
Othello
Warden
Wheeler

Mount Vernon:

Skagit Migrant Center in Burlington

Pasco:

Basin City
Connell
Eltopia
Homestead Corner
Kahlotis

Walla Walla:

Walla Walla
Dayton - 2 points
Pomeroy
Touchet
State Line Farm Labor Camp

Special Studies

A. Farm Wage Survey

Asparagus growers in the Toppenish and Pasco local office areas were surveyed to determine the prevailing rate of pay for asparagus cutters. The wage findings of $6.75 per hundred weight served as a basis for orders taken for migrant workers in all asparagus producing areas for 1972. Table 9 in the appendix shows the total number of workers employed at the peak of the harvest by age, origin, and ethnic group.

A second survey was made to determine hourly wage rates paid to inexperienced workers in agricultural activities in which Japanese trainees would be placed. All host farmers agreed to pay trainees wages sufficient to insure that minimum earnings of all trainees would be no less than those determined in the survey.

The findings from that survey are shown below:

WAGE RATES FOR INEXPERIENCED WORKERS
IN SELECTED CROP ACTIVITIES, 1971
STATE OF WASHINGTON

Agricultural Activity	Hourly Rate	Monthly Rate
Beef	$2.00	$275
Dairy	2.00	275
Ornamental Horticulture	1.85	---
Poultry	1.75	350
Tree fruits	2.00	---
Truck gardening	1.50	---

B. Interstate Migrant Farm Workers

Interstate migrants are an important part of Washington's seasonal farm labor force. According to a special study, about 20,000 entered the state and were employed sometime during 1971. They were accompanied by 8,000 nonworking family members.

During the first three months of the year a few interstate migrants were employed pruning fruit trees and for general field work. In April the number entering and employed rose rapidly reaching 5,500 at the peak of the asparagus harvest in mid-May. The number remained fairly constant, except for a brief rise to 6,400 during the berry harvests in July, until the peak of the apple harvest in early October when 13,700 were employed. Because many migrants enter the state for a single crop activity, the total number employed at any one time is well below the total number who enter the state. An estimated 8,000 to 10,000 entered for the apple harvest only.

Tables 10a, 10b, and 10c show the number and movements of workers who were employed in spring field work in sugar beets and in the harvests of asparagus, berries, and hops. Most of the 500 interstate workers employed in spring hop work remained through the crop harvest. Some of them sought employment harvesting mint and miscellaneous vegetables between the spring and fall hop work.

A comparison of ES-369, Agricultural Workers Schedules, for 1970 and 1971 revealed that although the total number of interstate migrants rose somewhat, the patterns of movement changed. Not only did they come from fewer states, but those who came included fewer states in their itineraries. The number of Washington residents traveling to other states also decreased.

Table 5 shows the interstate movements of migrants during 1971.

C. Farm Labor Housing

Housing for migrant farm workers has become more critical during the past few years. In western Washington, on-farm housing is available only in the two northern counties and in the remote areas of the southern counties. Growers in the remaining part of the area elected to close their camps and rely upon day-haul activities and drive-outs rather than incur the costs necessary to make improvements required to comply with state and federal housing regulations on housing that would be occupied for about 3 weeks per year.

In central and eastern Washington where local sources cannot provide sufficient workers, many growers still maintain their camps. Some public camps, however, closed.

The following table shows the capacity of the existing housing and the number of persons requiring housing during periods of peak activity in the local office areas for which we have data.

CAPACITY OF AVAILABLE HOUSING AND NEEDS DURING PERIODS OF PEAK AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN SELECTED LOCAL OFFICE AREAS, 1971

Local Office	Capacity (No. of Persons)	Demand (No. of Persons)
Bellingham (Whatcom County)	1,069	3,200
Mount Vernon (Skagit County)	4,975	11,000
Yakima County	3,390	10,100
Okanogan (Okanogan County)	5,600	2,300
Wenatchee (Chelan and Douglas Counties)	3,435	4,700
Moses Lake (Grant County)	None	1,375

The number of persons needing housing exceeds the number of workers because of children and nonworking adults traveling with some of the families. The available housing includes camps subject to and approved in accordance with state housing regulations as well as an estimate of housing not subject to the regulations (fewer than 3 units).

As shown on the table, only Okanogan has sufficient capacity, but even there shortages occur during period of peak employment. The location of some camps are not in the areas of need.

Although little, if any, on-farm or labor camp housing exists in Grant County, several rental projects for migrant farm workers are in the area. Houses with

from 1 to 4 bedrooms rent for $11 to $87 per month. The farm workers tend to remain in the units for the entire agricultural season even though they may work for several different employers during the season.

The following are some of the approaches that have been used to overcome shortages.

1. Cooperative Arrangements Between Growers

   Because peak activity in Whatcom County is later than in Skagit County, some Whatcom growers arrange with Skagit growers to hire the same workers but to continue to house the workers on Skagit farms. The workers are trucked or bussed to Whatcom County daily. The same system is used to a lesser extent in other areas. Growers who complete an activity permit the workers to remain in their camps while employed by other growers.

2. Trailers

   Some growers install camper or trailer space in their orchards. The space is available to workers who have their own campers or trailers. In addition, some growers rent trailers for the duration of a crop activity and provide them to their workers.

3. Motel-Hotel Rentals

   Some growers rent hotel or motel space in which to house their workers. Growers pay all or a portion of the rent.

4. Wages in Lieu of Housing

   Some growers with too little or no housing pay an hourly stipend in lieu of the housing.

5. Low-Rent Housing

   A modification of one plan which is particularly suitable in multi-crop areas is for a group of growers, or any other group, to build low-rental housing projects in central areas. Part of the rent is paid by assessing growers each day a worker housed in the project is employed by him. Growers who do not participate in establishing the project pay a higher rate.

The closing of several private and public farm labor camps has created severe problems in one area. Many of the job opportunities in the area are of a few days duration on farms without housing. Many migrants arrive in the area seeking employment. Many do not have the funds to pay rent for motel or hotel units even if vacancies should exist. They have no place to stay. Some may double up with friends or relatives. In 1970 many settled along a river bank where trees provided shade from the extremely hot sun. The river provided bathing facilities. This area was closed to them during 1971. Many were forced to sleep in cars alongside the roads. A large number settled in an empty field in which a seasonal farm labor office was located. Toilet facilities had been installed only to accomodate persons applying for work.

They were hardly adequate for the large number of persons in the fields in evenings and at night. Some children remained in the field all day while their parents worked at whatever employment they received.

Daily temperatures were well above 100 degrees. The only shade was the small amount next to the farm labor unit and the restrooms. At midday even that was practically nonexistant. Potable water was not available until the farm placement representatives installed a sink with a cold water tap at their own expense.

The sink was kept under observation one evening for a one-hour period. During that time, it was in constant use. It was used to bathe infants, for adult sponge baths, water for shaving, and water for cooking and dishwashing.

Although a few of the migrants occupying the area had trailers or campers, most had only their cars. Many persons slept on the ground.

Bad as the area was, the migrants had a place to stop, and water and toilet facilities were available, however limited. By direction of the city authorities, migrants will not be able to stay there next year. That means that unless some camps are build by the beginning of the 1972 agricultural season--which is most unlikely--they will have only the sides of the roads with no water or toilet facilities.

Washington growers are aware of the need for additional housing if they hope to attract migrant workers into areas in which they are needed. Migrant housing has been the main subject covered at some grower association meetings. The problem still unresolved is the best way to provide that housing.

Workmen's Compensation for Farm Workers

A new workmen's compensation law enacted by the 1971 Washington Legislature requires that virtually all employees in the state be covered by state-approved job-injury insurance beginning January 1, 1972. Farm workers, most of whom were previously exempt from mandatory coverage, will be among the estimated 450,000 to be brought into the program. Although farm workers who earn less than $150 from one employer in any calendar year need not be covered, they may be insured voluntarily. It has been estimated that under the new law, an additional 10,400 Washington farm employers will come under coverage.

Under the old system, coverage was required for only those occupations designated as "extrahazardous." As the Legislature added more and more occupations to the "extrahazardous" category, the term gradually lost its original meaning. Even though farm workers experienced far more job injuries than workers in many other occupations, farming was not so designated. By eliminating the "extrahazardous" designation, the 1971 Legislature directed that practically all workers be covered by workmen's compensation--regardless of the risk involved in their jobs.

Even though they were under no compulsion to do so in previous years, about 350 farm employers have been voluntarily providing coverage for approximately 1,000

workers. An additional 3,250 hop and tree fruit employers have been mandatorily covered since 1969. Although experience with these workers has shown that injuries per farm workman hour have been seven times as great as for workers in the wholesale and retail trades, farm injuries are fewer than in many other occupations.

Under the new program, employers will pay rates according to the risk-level of the work performed by their employees. Two premiums are charged for workmen's compensation coverage and one assessment is made: (1) the industrial insurance premium, (2) the medical aid premium, and (3) the Supplemental Pension Fund Assessment.

The industrial insurance permium is paid entirely by the employer. The rate is assessed according to the number of workman hours. Money from this premium maintains the Accident Fund, out of which injured workers receive monthly compensation for time lost from work due to job injuries, permanent partial disability awards, permanent total disability pensions, and death benefits. The new law sets time-loss benefits according to a percentage of the injured person's monthly wage rather than by a rigid schedule with no relationship to a worker's normal income. The maximum time-loss payment is set at 75 percent of the state's average wage. Thus, whenever the state's average wage is recomputed each July, the maximum payment also changes. Monthly pension payments to workers permanently prevented from returning to work and death benefits are computed in a similar manner.

The medical aid premium is shared equally by each employee and his employer. Rates vary among occupations according to the amount of job risk involved. The new law, as well as the old law, provides that these premiums be used to pay all medical costs incurred for treatments of job injuries.

The new law requires an assessment for each day or part day worked by each employee to create a Supplemental Pension Fund. The fund is to be used to increase the monthly payments made to injured workers or their survivors whose pension benefits were based upon older, thus lower, benefit schedules. For example, a workman's compensation pension was granted to a widow in 1920. The monthly pension payments set by law at that time were $20 per month and a "pension reserve" was set aside on the basis of that amount for the rest of her life. The 1971 law set the minimum payment to widows at $185 per month. The Supplemental Pension Fund pays the difference between her original $20 per month and the $185 per month which she now receives.

Although the new law provides that adequate medical care and compensation be given to injured farm workers, it does not burden farm employers with bookkeeping for short-term seasonal employees. Accordingly, coverage for farm workers is not required by law until after they have earned $150 in wages from any one employer in a single calendar year. Thus, the teen-age strawberry picker who may earn $40 per week for three weeks need not be covered unless the employer so chooses.

Because of the wording of the law, the $150 exemption starts new each year. Thus year-round employees will not be covered from January 1 of each year until they have earned $150. The old law contained the same exemption. However, employers may, if they wish, apply for coverage from the beginning of employment. Many of

the hop and tree fruit growers covered under the old law elected to pay the small additional premium rather than to leave themselves open to liability in case job injuries occurred before $150 in wages had been earned.

The new law permits employers to insure themselves; however, the certification requirements are such that only large employers will be able to qualify. For example, financial responsibility must be established by a deposit or surety bond of $100,000 or more. In addition, self-insuring employers are required to establish their own safety organizations to provide service similar to that rendered by the Safety Division of the Department of Labor and Industries.

A P P E N D I X

		Page
Table 1.	Selected Data on Farm Placement Operations in 1971 Washington State.....	I
Table 1a.	Day-Haul Activities at Points Operated by Washington in 1971.....	II
Table 2.	Employment of Seasonal Hired Workers in Agriculture - 1971, by Agricultural Area, by Local Office, by Source of Worker.....	III
Table 2a.	Employment of Seasonal Hired Workers in Agriculture - 1971, by Area, Local Office, and Crop Activity.....	VII
Table 3.	Agricultural Migrant Activities in Washington State, 1971.....	XXI
Table 4.	Interstate Seasonal Agricultural Clearance Activities in Washington State, 1971.....	XXII
Table 5.	Interstate Movements of Migrant Agricultural Workers - 1971, by Individual and Group Characteristics.....	XXIII
Table 6.	Temporary Seasonal Activities, 1971 State of Washington.....	XXIV
Table 7.	Agricultural Placements in Washington State, 1971.....	XXV
Table 8.	Visits to Farm Employers in Washington State, 1971.....	XXVI
Table 9.	Number and Percent of Seasonally Hired Workers, 1971 Asparagus Harvest, State of Washington, by Age, Origin, and Ethnic Group.....	XXVII
Table 10a.	Source and Movements of Interstate Seasonal Hired Workers Employed During the 1971 Asparagus Harvest, State of Washington.....	XXVIII
Table 10b.	Source and Movements of Interstate Seasonal Hired Farm Workers Employed in Spring Sugar Beet Activities, 1971, State of Washington.....	XXVIX
Table 10c.	Source and Movements of Interstate Seasonal Hired Farm Workers Employed During the 1971 Berry Harvests in Skagit and Whatcom Counties, State of Washington.....	XXX

TABLE 1. SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS IN 1971
WASHINGTON STATE

Section A. Day-Haul Activities at Points Operated by Washington State	Number
1. Towns with day-haul points	5
2. Number of day-haul points	8
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year	231
4. Total number of workers transported during year	13,592
Section B. Selected Services to School-Age Workers (Under 22 Years)	
5. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	0
a. Placement in camps	0
6. Placement of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes	63
Section C. Services to Indians Living on Reservations	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points:	
a. Farm placements	1,061
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	0
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians	1,234
Section D. Other Selected Data	
9. Number of local offices which held farm clinics	0
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held	0
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service program	14
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives	4

TABLE 1a. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY WASHINGTON IN 1971

Town	Day-Haul Points		
	Number	Days Operated During Year	Workers Transported During Year
Auburn	1	10	12 1/
Edmonds	1	23	2,285
Everett	1	37	530
Quincy	1	18	232
Seattle	3	143	10,533
Total	7	231	13,592

1/ The only supervised pickup point in Auburn is at the local office. It is only one of several stops on the route.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT 1/ OF SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE - 1971
BY AGRICULTURAL AREA, BY LOCAL OFFICE, BY SOURCE OF WORKERS

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND SOURCE OF WORKERS	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
STATE TOTAL	3,646	6,325	8,492	10,661	17,758	34,665	61,446	45,336	27,126	33,579	4,892	3,668
Local	3,416	5,655	6,894	8,427	11,269	27,502	50,512	36,670	19,124	17,879	4,285	3,483
Intrastate	115	255	798	775	1,043	1,909	4,453	3,023	2,383	4,966	400	110
Interstate	115	415	800	1,459	5,446	5,254	6,481	5,643	5,619	10,734	207	75
NORTHWESTERN AREA 10-53-01												
TOTAL	250	265	505	825	1,055	1,990	26,450	18,925	3,915	2,460	380	180
Local	250	265	505	825	1,055	1,990	22,100	16,075	3,665	2,285	380	180
Intrastate							2,650	1,350	50			
Interstate							1,700	1,500	200	175		
BELLINGHAM: TOTAL	150	150	200	200	430	600	6,350	11,775	2,170	1,600	350	150
Local	150	150	200	200	430	600	5,700	9,475	2,070	1,450	350	150
Intrastate							650	1,100				
Interstate								1,200	100	150		
EVERETT: TOTAL	25	40	85	100	185	240	8,400	1,600	170	85	30	30
Local	25	40	85	100	185	240	8,400	1,600	170	85	30	30
Intrastate												
Interstate												
MOUNT VERNON: TOTAL	75	75	220	525	440	1,150	11,700	5,550	1,575	775		
Local	75	75	220	525	440	1,150	8,000	5,000	1,425	750		
Intrastate							2,000	250	50			
Interstate							1,700	300	100	25		
SOUTH CENTRAL AREA 10-53-02												
TOTAL	1,800	3,100	4,396	4,623	7,269	15,650	11,556	10,026	12,879	17,010	1,500	1,550
Local	1,700	2,950	3,700	3,509	5,117	12,888	8,091	7,080	8,073	9,820	1,500	1,550
Intrastate	50	50	236	190	449	724	782	670	1,202	1,746		
Interstate	50	100	460	924	1,703	2,038	2,683	2,276	3,604	5,444		
TOPPENISH: TOTAL	1,000	2,100	3,273	3,483	5,750	13,683	4,378	8,330	9,362	4,055	850	900
Local	1,000	2,100	2,817	2,523	3,916	11,176	3,403	5,618	6,054	3,247	850	900
Intrastate			196	168	251	622	222	638	693	259		
Interstate			260	792	1,583	1,885	753	2,074	2,615	549		

TABLE 2. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND SOURCE OF WORKERS	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
YAKIMA: TOTAL	800	1,000	1,123	1,140	1,519	1,967	7,178	1,696	3,517	12,955	650	650
Local	700	850	883	986	1,201	1,712	4,688	1,462	2,019	6,573	650	650
Intrastate	50	50	40	22	198	102	560	32	509	1,187		
Interstate	50	100	200	132	120	153	1,930	202	989	4,895		
NORTH CENTRAL AREA 10-53-03												
TOTAL	175	1,060	1,169	1,280	961	1,959	1,638	1,682	2,749	8,957	470	370
Local	125	655	666	730	623	945	697	908	906	2,093	298	280
Intrastate	25	155	284	336	120	393	463	290	757	2,552	100	60
Interstate	25	250	219	214	218	621	478	484	1,086	4,312	72	30
OKANOGAN: TOTAL	100	350	312	439	246	1,256	1,215	797	1,345	3,632	220	240
Local	50	225	144	223	125	581	497	385	487	779	110	150
Intrastate	25	75	87	119	71	247	364	166	439	1,087	50	60
Interstate	25	50	81	97	50	428	354	246	419	1,766	60	30
WENATCHEE: TOTAL	75	710	857	841	715	703	423	885	1,404	5,325	250	130
Local	75	430	522	507	498	364	200	523	419	1,314	188	130
Intrastate		80	197	217	49	146	99	124	318	1,165	50	
Interstate		200	138	117	168	193	124	238	667	2,546	12	
COLUMBIA BASIN AREA 10-53-04												
TOTAL	155	390	536	615	2,119	2,550	1,751	1,042	1,202	1,553	605	310
Local	155	390	357	489	1,037	1,617	1,083	740	1,026	1,009	190	310
Intrastate			143	20	153	379	133	14	5	170	80	
Interstate			36	106	929	554	535	288	171	374	35	
EPHRATA: TOTAL	90	165	169	162	917	710	335	350	254	692	95	95
Local	90	165	140	135	536	536	241	250	218	338	95	95
Intrastate			29			22		10		122		
Interstate				27	381	152	91	90	36	232		
MOSES LAKE: TOTAL	65	225	367	453	1,202	1,840	1,416	692	948	861	510	215
Local	65	225	217	354	501	1,081	839	490	808	671	395	215
Intrastate			114	20	153	357	133	4	5	48	80	
Interstate			36	79	548	402	444	198	135	142	35	

TABLE 2. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND SOURCE OF WORKERS	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
SOUTHEASTERN AREA 10-53-05												
TOTAL	305	375	691	966	3,670	3,650	2,301	3,528	1,203	991	750	265
Local	305	375	638	787	1,048	1,417	1,192	2,229	831	654	550	265
Intrastate			53	64	156	238	100	389	159	158	150	
Interstate				115	2,466	1,965	709	910	213	179	50	
PASCO: TOTAL	55	75	366	466	2,120	2,150	1,151	2,178	453	391	350	65
Local	55	75	313	387	848	1,047	892	1,329	331	254	300	65
Intrastate			53	11	106	138		189	59	8	50	
Interstate				65	1,166	965	259	660	63	129		
WALLA WALLA: TOTAL	250	300	325	500	1,550	1,500	1,150	1,350	750	600	400	300
Local	250	300	325	400	200	400	600	900	500	400	250	200
Intrastate				50	50	100	100	200	100	150	100	
Interstate				50	1,300	1,000	450	250	150	50	50	
EASTERN AREA 10-53-06												
TOTAL	210	240	285	730	800	350	675	825	900	850	280	205
Local	160	175	180	520	550	250	475	450	650	550	180	150
Intrastate	30	40	60	150	150	75	125	250	125	200	60	40
Interstate	20	25	45	60	100	25	75	125	125	100	40	15
SOUTHWESTERN AREA 10-53-07												
TOTAL				180	170	2,100	3,175	900	905	50		
Local				180	170	2,100	3,175	900	905	50		
Intrastate												
Interstate												
CENTRALIA: TOTAL				80	100	575	2,525	650	680			
Local				80	100	575	2,525	650	680			
Intrastate												
Interstate												
LONGVIEW: TOTAL					20	600	300			50		
Local					20	600	300			50		
Intrastate												
Interstate												

TABLE 2. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND SOURCE OF WORKERS	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
OLYMPIA: TOTAL				100	50	925	350	250	225			
Local				100	50	925	350	250	225			
Intrastate												
Interstate												
WEST CENTRAL AREA 10-53-08												
TOTAL	701	785	783	1,307	1,549	3,166	11,940	6,738	2,653	1,278	787	718
Local	701	785	776	1,307	1,549	3,165	11,939	6,728	2,608	1,278	787	718
Intrastate			7					10				
Interstate						1	1		45			
AUBURN: TOTAL	21	20	23	32	30	800	3,793	1,963	225	225	37	43
Local	21	20	23	32	30	800	3,793	1,963	225	225	37	43
Intrastate												
Interstate												
RENTON: TOTAL				50	115	160	295	394	232	60		
Local				50	115	160	295	394	232	60		
Intrastate												
Interstate												
SEATTLE: TOTAL	500	525	550	675	765	1,050	1,205	1,630	1,530	800	630	550
Local	500	525	550	675	765	1,050	1,205	1,630	1,530	800	630	550
Intrastate												
Interstate												
TACOMA: TOTAL	180	240	210	550	639	1,156	6,647	2,751	666	193	120	125
Local	180	240	203	550	639	1,155	6,646	2,741	621	193	120	125
Intrastate			7					10				
Interstate						1	1		45			
VANCOUVER AREA 10-53-09												
TOTAL	50	110	127	135	165	3,250	1,960	1,670	720	430	120	70
Local	20	60	72	80	120	3,100	1,460	1,560	460	140	100	30
Intrastate	10	10	15	15	15	100	200	50	85	140	10	10
Interstate	20	40	40	40	30	50	300	60	175	150	10	30

1/ Because the employment data are as of midmonth, the figures may not represent peak employment for the month.

SOURCE OF DATA: In-Season Farm Labor Reports (ES-223) from local offices.

TABLE 2 a. EMPLOYMENT 1/ OF SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE - 1971
BY AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
STATE—ALL ACTIVITIES	3,646	6,325	8,492	10,661	17,758	34,665	61,446	45,336	27,126	33,579	4,892	3,668
Apples—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	1,232	2,146	1,923	1,393	1,235	3,455	3,205	2,006	3,877	24,962	860	1,330
Apricots and Peaches—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	82	88	13	40	80	305	1,350	905	1,426		60	115
Asparagus—Plant and Harvest			150	483	5,163	4,649						
Blackberries—Prune, Field Work, Tie, Train, and Harvest	5	22	17	10	30	10	53	487	475	75	11	21
Blueberries—Prune, Tie, Train, and Harvest	5	10		5	5	15	790	1,944	1,451	462	5	
Bush Bean Harvest								375	80			
Cherries, Sweet and Tart—Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	12	62	75	65	65	4,710	5,263	250	130		15	65
Corn, Sweet and Field—Harvest								754	553	480	70	
Cucumber Harvest								4,624	1,705	300		
Currant Harvest							400					
Daffodils, Iris, and Tulips—Plant, Bud Picking, and Bulb Digging		15	140	275	35	560	670	825	74	20		
Dry Beans and Peas—Plant and Harvest					350		175	225	90	40		
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/	180	708	2,037	2,688	1,635	2,891	1,559	443	1,139	375	490	265
Grapes—Plant, Prune, and Harvest	320	435	30			500				766		20
Green Peas—Plant and Harvest				75		530	550	1,175				
Hay and Silage—Field Work and Harvest		25			127	463	1,196	627	178	152		
Hops—Strip, Peg, Twine, Arch, Field Work, and Harvest		300	1,220	1,703	1,976	1,033	53	599	4,142	153	100	
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work	500	518	561	600	660	882	936	965	930	780	845	515
Livestock Tending and Feeding	410	365	405	70	26	31	50	50	50	50	260	405
Mint—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest			215			640	400	37	280			
Mink Pelting											20	
Pears—Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	220	585	491	354	276	698	795	4,715	4,125	150	195	375
Plums and Prunes—Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	4	5			5	50		2,488	1,030			5
Pole Beans—Plant, String, and Harvest					110	10	10	1,470	590			
Potatoes—Cut, Sort, Plant, Hoe, and Harvest	20	25	120	338	173		753	1,416	785	1,099	215	15
Raspberries—Plant, Prune, Field Work, Tie, Train, and Harvest	165	187	117	20	60	25	15,710	9,773	450	50	24	24
Rhubarb, Hothouse and Field—Harvest, Trim, and Pack	140	158	110	328	305	25						52

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
Small Grain—Field Work and Harvest				225			161	937	1,050	875	100	
Specialty Crops—Weed and Harvest					40	195	50	25	25			
Strawberries—Cultivate and Harvest			30	185	455	6,595	22,570	4,685	10	65		
Strawberry Plants—Cultivate and Harvest	10	10	70	175	75						10	
Sugar Beets—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest		35	45	454	3,284	3,881	1,660			955	990	
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest	50			260	670	1,010	1,205	1,880	1,577	928	170	25
All Other Activities	291	626	723	915	918	1,502	1,882	1,656	904	842	452	436
NORTHWESTERN AREA 10-53-01												
TOTAL—ALL ACTIVITIES	250	265	505	825	1,055	1,990	26,450	18,925	3,915	2,460	380	180
Blueberries—Prune, Tie, Train, and Harvest							200	550	400	400		
Corn Harvest									100	345	50	
Cucumber Harvest								3,450	1,325	300		
Daffodils, Iris, and Tulips—Plant, Bud Picking, and Bulb Digging			75	175		450	500	500				
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/	50	100	200	400	400	375	100	125	150	150	150	150
Green Pea Harvest								1,175				
Hay and Silage Harvest						50	350	250	50	100		
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work		10	30	40	45	50	50	50	20			
Pole Beans—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest					100			200	570			
Potato Harvest									250	465	50	
Raspberries—Plant, Prune, Field Work, Tie, Train, and Harvest	145	150	95				7,700	7,585	450			
Strawberries—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest			30	135	290	425	16,850	4,500		15		
Strawberry Plant Harvest			50	20								
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest	50				100	300			450	600	75	
All Other Activities	5	5	25	55	120	340	700	540	150	85	55	30
BELLINGHAM—ALL ACTIVITIES	150	150	200	200	430	600	6,350	11,775	2,170	1,600	350	150
Blueberries—Prune and Harvest								400	400	400		
Corn Harvest										150	50	
Cucumber Harvest								400	300	300		
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/	50	100	200	200	300	375	100	125	150	150	150	150
Hay and Silage Harvest						50	150	50	50	100		

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
Pole Beans—Plant, Cultivate and Harvest					50			200	570			
Potato Harvest									250	300	50	
Raspberries—Prune, Field Work, Tie, Train, and Harvest	50	50					1,500	6,000	450			
Strawberries—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest					30	135	4,500	4,500				
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Plant and Harvest	50									300	75	
All Other Activities					50	50	100	100			25	
EVERETT—ALL ACTIVITIES	35	40	85	100	185	240	8,400	1,600	170	85	30	30
Blueberry Harvest							200	150				
Corn Harvest									100	45		
Cucumber Harvest								50	25			
Green Pea Harvest								175				
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work		10	30	40	45	50	50	50	20			
Pole Bean Planting					50							
Potato Harvest										15		
Raspberries—Prune, Tie, Train, and Harvest	30	25	20				3,700	1,085				
Strawberries—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest			30	35	60	150	4,350			15		
Strawberry Plant Harvest				20								
All Other Activities	5	5	5	5	30	40	100	90	25	10	30	30
MOUNT VERNON—ALL ACTIVITIES	75	75	220	525	440	1,150	11,700	5,550	1,575	775		
Corn Harvest										150		
Cucumber Harvest								3,000	1,000			
Daffodils, Iris, and Tulips—Plant, Bud Picking, and Bulb Digging			75	175		450	500	500				
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/				300	100							
Green Pea Harvest								1,000				
Hay and Silage Harvest							200	200				
Potato Harvest										150		
Raspberries—Tie, Train, Prune, and Harvest	75	75	75				2,500	500				
Strawberries—Hoe, Weed, and Harvest				100	300	150	6,000					
Strawberry Plant Harvest			50									
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest					100	300			850	400		
All Other Activities			20	50	40	250	500	350	125	75		

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
SOUTH CENTRAL AREA 10-53-02												
TOTAL—ALL ACTIVITIES	1,800	3,100	4,396	4,623	7,269	15,650	11,556	10,026	12,879	17,010	1,500	1,550
Apples—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	1,070	1,220	1,010	590	570	2,140	2,235	1,172	2,760	15,195	610	1,050
Apricots and Peaches—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	60	60				300	1,200	800	1,300		35	90
Asparagus—Plant and Harvest			150	450	3,200	3,283						
Cherries—Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work, and Harvest			55	50	50	4,700	4,900		10		10	40
Corn Harvest								500		100		
Currant Harvest							300					
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/	100	500	1,200	800	300	500	600	300	200	100	150	
Grapes—Plant, Prune, and Harvest	300	400				500				700		
Green Pea Harvest						300						
Hay and Silage Harvest										52		
Hops—Strip, Peg, Twine, Arch, Field Work, and Harvest		300	1,220	1,703	1,976	1,033	53	599	4,142	153	100	
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work											150	
Mint—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest			200			500	200		200			
Pears—Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	120	320	110	110	101	520	765	3,912	2,840		95	170
Plums and Prunes—Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest						50		1,200	1,000			
Potatoes—Cut, Sort, Plant, and Harvest							500	500				
Sugar Beets—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest				350	800	1,500	400			400	200	
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Harvest								800	300			
All Other Activities	150	300	451	570	272	324	403	243	127	310	150	200
TOPPENISH—ALL ACTIVITIES	1,000	2,100	3,273	3,483	5,750	13,683	4,378	8,330	9,362	4,055	850	900
Apples—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	420	570	400			865	475		2,600	2,500	185	575
Apricots and Peaches—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	60	60				300	1,200	800	1,300		35	90
Asparagus— Plant and Harvest			150	450	3,200	3,283						
Cherries—Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work, and Harvest						4,400	400				10	40
Corn Harvest								500		100		
Currant Harvest							300					

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/		400	1,200	800	300	500	200	300	200	100	150	
Grapes—Plant, Prune, and Harvest	300	400				500				700		
Green Pea Harvest						300						
Hops—Strip, Peg, Twine, Arch, Field Work, and Harvest		300	1,000	1,500	1,200	800		500	3,162			
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work											150	
Mint—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest			200			500	200		200			
Pears—Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	120	170				385	325	3,500	500		20	95
Plums and Prunes—Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest						50		1,200	1,000			
Potatoes—Cut, Sort, Plant, and Harvest							500	500				
Sugar Beets—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest				350	800	1,500	400			400	200	
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Harvest								800	300			
All Other Activities	100	200	323	383	250	300	378	230	100	255	100	100
YAKIMA—ALL ACTIVITIES	800	1,000	1,123	1,140	1,519	1,967	7,178	1,696	3,517	12,955	650	650
Apples—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	650	650	610	590	570	1,275	1,760	1,172	160	12,695	425	475
Cherries—Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest			55	50	50	300	4,500		10			
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/	100	100					400					
Hay and Silage Harvest										52		
Hops—Strip, Peg, Twine, Train, Arch, Field Work, and Harvest			220	203	776	233	53	99	980	153	100	
Pears—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest		150	110	110	101	135	440	412	2,340		75	75
All Other Activities	50	100	128	187	22	24	25	13	27	55	50	100
NORTH CENTRAL AREA 10-53-03 TOTAL—ALL ACTIVITIES	175	1,060	1,169	1,280	961	1,959	1,638	1,682	2,749	8,957	470	370
Apples—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	85	770	838	743	665	1,250	950	834	900	8,907	240	135
Apricots and Peaches—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	10	15			75			65	10		20	20
Cherries—Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work, and Harvest		40					43		20			

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/				288		520	565		564			
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work											70	
Livestock—Tending and Feeding	20	25	20	20	26	31	50	50	50	50	60	60
Pears—Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work,	45	200	311	209	175	128		713	1,165		80	155
Thin, Prop, Harvest	15	10		20	20	30	30	20	40			
All Other Activities												
OKANOGAN— ALL ACTIVITIES	100	350	312	439	246	1,256	1,215	797	1,345	3,632	220	240
Apples—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	60	275	267	400	200	1,100	900	684	900	3,582	160	80
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/						125	265					
Livestock Tending and Feeding	20	25	20	20	26	31	50	50	50	50	60	60
Pears—Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work,	20	50	25	19	20			63	395			100
Thin, Prop, and Harvest												
WENATCHEE—ALL ACTIVITIES	75	710	857	841	715	703	423	885	1,404	5,325	250	130
Apples—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	25	495	571	343	465	150	50	150		5,325	80	55
Apricots and Peaches—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	10	15			75			65	10		20	20
Cherries— Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work, and Harvest		40					43		20			
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/				288		395	300		564			
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work											70	
Pears—Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work,	25	150	286	190	155	128		650	770		80	55
Thin, Prop, and Harvest	15	10		20	20	30	30	20	40			
All Other Activities												
COLUMBIA BASIN AREA 10-53-04 TOTAL—ALL ACTIVITIES	155	390	536	615	2,119	2,550	1,751	1,042	1,202	1,553	605	310
Apples— Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	70	125	40	15		45			145	560	10	115
Apricots and Peaches—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	5	5	3					10			5	5

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
Cherries—Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	5	15	10			10	120				5	25
Corn Harvest								205	243		20	
Dry Bean and Pea Harvest							175		90	40		
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/	30	100	270	320	290	395				25	30	110
Grapes, Plant, Prune, and Harvest		10	10									
Green Pea Harvest						30	25					
Hay and Silage—Field Work and Harvest		25				255	166	157	65			
Mint—Field Work and Harvest			15			140	200		80			
Pears—Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	5							80				
Plums and Prunes—Prune and Harvest												5
Potatoes—Cut, Sort, Plant, and Harvest	20	25	120	170	173			325	385	450	80	15
Small Grain Harvest							140	50				
Specialty Crops—Cultivate and Harvest					40	195	50	25	25			
Strawberries—Cultivate and Harvest					50	90						
Sugar Beets—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest		35	45	53	1,445	1,125	745			415	405	
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Harvest									90			
All Other Activities	20	50	23	57	121	265	130	190	79	63	50	35
EPHRATA—ALL ACTIVITIES	90	165	169	162	917	710	335	350	254	692	95	95
Apples—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	50	60	10	15		45				350		75
Cherry Harvest							100					
Corn Harvest								30	30			
Dry Bean and Pea Harvest							35		20	20		
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/		80	90	70	75	30						
Grapes—Plant and Prune		10	10									
Green Pea Harvest						30	25					
Hay and Silage Harvest						100	50	75	65			
Potatoes—Cut, Sort, Plant, and Harvest	20		45	70	65			150	100	200		
Small Grain Harvest								50				
Specialty Crops—Cultivate and Harvest					40	195	50	25	25			
Strawberries—Cultivate and Harvest					50	90						
Sugar Beets—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest					650	200	70			100	85	
All Other Activities	20	15	14	7	37	20	5	20	14	22	10	20

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
MOSES LAKE—ALL ACTIVITIES	65	225	367	453	1,202	1,840	1,416	692	948	861	510	215
Apples—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	20	65	30						145	210	10	40
Apricots and Peaches—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	5	5	3					10			5	5
Cherries—Prune, Plant, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	5	15	10			10	20				5	25
Corn Harvest								175	213		20	
Dry Bean and Pea Harvest							140		70	20		
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/	30	20	180	250	215	365				25	30	110
Hay and Silage—Field Work and Harvest		25				155	116	82				
Mint—Field Work and Harvest			15			140	200		80			
Pears—Prune, Plant, and Harvest	5							80				
Plums and Prunes—Prune, Harvest												
Potatoes—Cut, Sort, Plant, and Harvest		25	75	100	108			175	285	250	80	5
Small Grain Harvest							140					15
Sugar Beets—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest		35	45	53	795	925	675			315	320	
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Harvest									90			
All Other Activities		35	9	50	84	245	125	170	65	41	40	15
SOUTHEASTERN AREA 10-53-05												
TOTAL—ALL ACTIVITIES	305	375	691	966	3,670	3,650	2,301	3,528	1,203	991	750	265
Apples—Prune, General Orchard Work Thin, Prop, and Harvest	7	20	20	35					72			30
Apricots and Peaches—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	7	8	10	35			150		86			
Asparagus—Plant and Harvest				33	1,963	1,366						
Cherries—Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	7	7	10									
Corn Harvest								49				
Cucumber Harvest								400				
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/			350	93	220	271	40		100	100	50	
Grapes—Plant, Prune, and Harvest	20	25	20							66		20
Green Peas—Plant and Harvest				75		200	450					
Hay and Silage Harvest					127	98	95	98	63			
Livestock Tending and Feeding	200	150	150	50							50	150
Mint Harvest								37				
Plums and Prunes—Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	4	5										
Potatoes—Cut, Sort, Plant, and Harvest				168			253	1,263	150	184	85	
Small Grains—Plant, Field Work, and Harvest				225			21	591	450	275	100	
Strawberry Harvest						50	200	587				

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
Sugar Beets—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest				51	1,039	1,256	515			140	385	
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest				150	150	200	300	200	100			
All Other Activities	60	160	131	51	171	209	277	303	182	226	80	65
PASCO—ALL ACTIVITIES	55	75	366	466	2,120	2,150	1,151	2,178	453	391	350	65
Apples—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	7	20	20	35					72			30
Apricots and Peaches—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	7	8	10	35			150		86			
Asparagus—Plant and Harvest				33	763	466						
Cherries— Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	7	7	10									
Corn Harvest								49				
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/			250	93	120	221	40					
Grapes—Plant, Prune, and Harvest	20	25	20							66		20
Hay and Silage Harvest					127	98	95	98	63			
Mint Harvest								37				
Plums and Prunes—Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest	4	5						1,263				
Potatoes—Cut, Sort, Plant, and Harvest				168			253	591	150	184	85	
Small Grain Harvest							21	87				
Sugar Beets—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest				51	1,039	1,256	515			90	235	
All Other Activities	10	10	56	51	71	109	77	53	82	51	30	15
WALLA WALLA—ALL ACTIVITIES	250	300	325	500	1,550	1,500	1,150	1,350	750	600	400	200
Asparagus Harvest					1,200	900						
Cucumber Harvest								400				
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/			100		100	50			100	100	50	
Green Peas—Plant and Harvest				75		200	450					
Livestock Tending and Feeding	200	150	150	50							50	150
Small Grains—Plant, Field Work, and Harvest				225				500	450	275	100	
Strawberry Harvest						50	200					
Sugar Beet Harvest										50	150	
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest				150	150	200	300	200	100			
All Other Activities	50	150	75		100	100	200	250	100	175	50	50

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
EASTERN AREA 10-53-06												
TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES	210	240	285	730	800	350	675	825	900	850	280	205
Apple Harvest										200		
Cherry Harvest								100	100			
Dry Beans and Peas—Plant and Harvest					350			225				
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/				700	300	200	200		100		100	
Hay and Silage Harvest						40	125					
Livestock Tending and Feeding	190	190	235								150	195
Raspberries—Field Work and Harvest							100	75				
Small Grain Harvest								300	600	600		
Strawberry Harvest						40	100					
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Plant and Harvest					100	50	100	75	75			
All Other Activities	20	50	50	30	50	20	50	50	25	50	30	10
SOUTHWESTERN AREA 10-53-07												
TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES				180	170	2,100	3,175	900	905	50		
Blueberry Harvest							150	350	650			
Corn Harvest									80	20		
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/					20	600						
Green Pea Harvest							75					
Hay and Silage Harvest							400	50				
Raspberry Harvest							850	200				
Strawberries—Cultivate, and Harvest				30	30	1,300	1,200					
Strawberry Plants—Cultivate and Harvest				75	25							
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Harvest										10		
All Other Activities				75	95	200	200	200	175	20		
CENTRALIA—ALL ACTIVITIES				80	100	575	2,525	650	680			
Blueberry Harvest							450	450	450			
Corn Harvest									80			
Green Pea Harvest							75					
Hay and Silage Harvest							400	50				
Raspberry Harvest							250					
Strawberries—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest				30	30	475	1,200					
All Other Activities				50	70	100	150	150	150			

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
LONGVIEW—ALL ACTIVITIES					20	600	300			50		
Corn Harvest										20		
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/					20	600						
Raspberry Harvest							300					
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Harvest										10		
All Other Activities										20		
OLYMPIA—ALL ACTIVITIES				100	50	925	350	250	225			
Blueberry Harvest									200			
Raspberry Harvest							300	200				
Strawberry Harvest						825						
Strawberry Plants—Cultivate and Harvest				75	25							
All Other Activities				25	25	100	50	50	25			
WEST CENTRAL AREA 10-53-08												
TOTAL—ALL ACTIVITIES	701	785	783	1,307	1,549	3,166	11,940	6,738	2,653	1,278	787	718
Blackberries—Prune, Field Work, Tie, Train, and Harvest	5	10	5		30	10	53	487	325	65	11	21
Blueberries-Prune, Tie, Train, and Harvest	5	10		5	5	15	140	944	341	62	5	
Bush Bean Harvest								375	80			
Cherry Harvest								150				
Corn Harvest									100			
Cucumber Harvest								624	230			
Currant Harvest							100					
Daffodils, Iris, and Tulips—Plant, Bud Picking, and Bulb Digging		15	65	100	35	110	170	325	74	20		
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/		2	5	57	75	20	44	18	25			
Hay and Silage Harvest								32				
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work	500	504	525	550	600	812	866	900	900	770	615	515
Mink Pelting											20	
Pole Bean Harvest								20				
Raspberries—Prune, Field Work, Tie, Train, and Harvest	20	25	10	10	60	25	5,560	1,903		50	24	24
Rhubarb, Hothouse and Field—Harvest, Trim, and Pack	140	158	110	328	305	25						52
Strawberries—Cultivate and Harvest				10	55	1,690	4,210	175	10	50		
Strawberry Plants—Cultivate and Harvest	10	10	20	80	50						10	
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest				110	265	380	715	695	142	218	45	20
All Other Activities	21	51	43	57	69	79	82	90	126	43	57	86

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
AUBURN—ALL ACTIVITIES	21	20	23	32	30	800	3,793	1,963	225	225	37	43
Blackberries—Field Work and Harvest							43	398	75	60	6	6
Blueberry Harvest							15	95				
Cucumber Harvest								35	50			
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/		2	5	7		20	19	18	25			
Landscape Gardening, Nursery and Greenhouse Work		4				12	16			20	15	15
Pole Bean Harvest								20				
Raspberries—Field Work and Harvest							1,075	1,123		40	4	4
Rhubarb Field and Hothouse—Harvest	15	13	10	18	20							7
Strawberries—Cultivate and Harvest						750	2,565	175		50		
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Cultivate and Harvest						10	50	70	50	40		
All Other Activities	6	1	8	7	10	8	10	29	25	15	12	11
RENTON—ALL ACTIVITIES				50	115	160	295	394	232	60		
Blackberries—Field Work and Harvest								39				
Blueberry Harvest								84	61	42		
Cucumber Harvest								64				
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/							25					
Hay and Silage Harvest								32				
Raspberries—Field Work and Harvest							30					
Rhubarb, Field and Hothouse—Plant, Harvest, Trim and Grade				50								
Strawberry Harvest						15						
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest					115	145	240	175	121	18		
All Other Activities									50			
SEATTLE—ALL ACTIVITIES	500	525	550	675	765	1,050	1,205	1,630	1,530	800	630	550
Blackberry Harvest									150			
Blueberry Harvest								400	200			
Cherry Harvest								150				
Corn Harvest									100			
Cucumber Harvest									100			
Currant Harvest							100					
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/				50	75							
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work	500	500	525	550	600	800	850	900	900	750	600	500
Raspberries—Field Work and Harvest							75			10		
Strawberry Harvest						150						
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest				50	65	75	150	150	50	40		
All Other Activities		25	25	25	25	25	30	30	30		30	50

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
TACOMA—ALL ACTIVITIES	180	240	210	550	639	1,156	6,647	2,751	666	193	120	125
Blackberries—Prune, Field Work, Tie, Train, and Harvest	5	10	5		30	10	10	50	100	5	5	15
Blueberries—Prune, Tie, Train, and Harvest	5	10		5	5	15	125	365	80	20	5	
Bush Bean Harvest								375	80			
Cucumber Harvest								525	80			
Daffodils, Iris, and Tulips—Plant, Bud Picking, and Bulb Digging		15	65	100	35	110	170	325	74	20	20	
Mink Pelting												
Raspberries—Prune, Field Work, Tie, Train, and Harvest	20	25	10	10	60	25	4,380	780			20	20
Rhubarb, Hothouse and Field—Harvest, Trim, and Pack	125	145	100	260	285	25						45
Strawberries—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest	10	10	20	10 80	55 50	775	1,645		10		10	
Strawberry Plants—Cultivate and Harvest												
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest				60	85	150	275	300	221	120	45	20
All Other Activities	15	25	10	25	34	46	42	31	21	28	15	25
VANCOUVER AREA 10-53-09 TOTAL—ALL ACTIVITIES	50	110	127	135	165	3,250	1,960	1,670	720	430	120	70
Apples—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest		11	15	10		20	20			100		
Apricots and Peaches—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest				5	5	5		30	30			
Blackberries—Field Work and Harvest		12	12	10					150	10		
Blueberry Harvest									60			
Cherries—Prune, General Orchard Work, and Harvest				15	15		200		30	15		
Corn Harvest								150	150			
Cucumber Harvest											10	5
General Farm and Orchard Work 2/		6	12	30	30	10	10					
Hay and Silage Harvest						20	60	40				
Landscape Gardening, Nursery, and Greenhouse Work		4	6	10	15	20	20	15	10	10	10	
Pears—Prune, General Orchard Work, Thin, Prop, and Harvest	50	65	70	35		50	30	10	120	150	20	50
Prunes and Plums—General Orchard Work and Harvest					5			25	30			

TABLE 2 a. (Continued)

AREA, LOCAL OFFICE, AND CROP ACTIVITY	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	DEC. 15
Pole Beans—Plant, Field Work, and Harvest					10	10	10	1,250	20			
Raspberries—Prune, Tie, Train, and Harvest		12	12	10			1,500	10				
Strawberries—Cultivate and Harvest				10	30	3,000	10	10				
Vegetables, Miscellaneous—Plant, Cultivate, and Harvest					55	80	90	110	120	100	50	5
All Other Activities						35	10	20		45	30	10

1/ Because the employment data are as of midmonth, the figures may not represent peak employment for the month.

2/ Includes soil preparation, spring and fall seeding, summer fallowing, irrigating, tree removing, orchard clean-up, and other miscellaneous activities which could not be reported separately for each crop.

SOURCE OF DATA: In-Season Farm Labor Reports (ES-223) from local offices.

TABLE 3. AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1971

Section A. Migrant Contacts

Type (I)	By Reporting State (II)	With Reporting State's Residents (III)
1. Total	156	3
a. Crew leaders	95	0
b. Family heads	57	3
c. Other	4	0

Section B. Reporting State's Residents

Type (I)	Number (II)
2. Total persons	37
3. Total workers	15

Section C. Groups Working in Reporting State

Type (I)	Number (II)
4. Families	499
5. Unattached males	763
6. Unattached females	5

Section D. Comments

In previous years, many Washington residents travelled to midwestern states to work in sugar beet fields. A combination of bad weather and increased mechanization reduced the number of jobs in 1971. Persons were advised not to go to the area unless contacted by growers.

TABLE 4. INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1971

Section A. Washington State as Order-Holding State	Employers' Orders		Job Openings	
	Extended	Filled	Extended	Filled
I	II	III	IV	V
1. Reporting State, Total.....	45	45	1,914	1,794
2. Applicant-Holding States Involved:				
Oregon.....	3	3	177	177
Texas.....	42	42	1,737	1,617

Section B. Washington State as Applicant-Holding State	Employers' Orders		Job Openings	
	Received	Filled	Received	Filled
I	II	III	IV	V
3. Reporting State, Total.....	4	0	78	0
4. Order-Holding States Involved:				
Missouri.....	1	0	1	0
Oregon.....	3	0	77	0

TABLE 5. INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS - 1971
BY INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP CHARACTERISTICS

Interstate Movement	INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS				GROUP CHARACTERISTICS		
	Number				Number		
	Persons	Workers	Unattached 1/ Males	Unattached 1/ Females	Individual Family Groups	Crews	Other
Total	3,617	2,739	819	-	49	77	2
Cal Wa Cal	27	21			5		
Cal Wa Neb Cal	5	2			1		
Cal Wa Ore Cal	14	8			1		
Cal Neb Cal Wa Cal	15	9			2		
Cal Wa Cal Ariz Cal	13	10			1		
Tex Wa Tex	1,745	1,304	355		28	52	3
Tex Wa Ore Ida Tex	103	67				3	
Tex Wa Ida Tex	295	212			1	9	
Tex Wa Ore Tex	880	607	7			12	
Tex Wa Minn Wis Tex	300	300	300			1	
Tex Ariz Ida Wa Tex	10	8			1		
Tex Cal Wa Cal Ariz Tex	13	10			1		
Tex Ida Wa Ida Tex	13	9			3		
Wa Neb Wa	16	9			3		
Wa Minn Ohio Wa	6	5			1		
Wa Ohio Wa	5	1			1		
Ore Wa Ore	157	157	157				

SOURCE: Employment Security Department ES-309's, Agricultural Worker Schedules.

1/ The number of unattached males and females are included in the persons and workers counts.

TABLE 6. TEMPORARY SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL OFFICES AND ACTIVITIES, 1971
STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Date Opened	Date Closed	Agricultural Openings Received	AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS			Total Ag. Employer Contracts	Non-Ag. Placements
				Total	Veterans	Regular Over 150 Days		
Brewster	May 10	Oct. 27	1,695	1,632	379	14	909	11
Chelan	May 12	Oct. 20	1,026	882	220	12	528	6
Dryden	June 6	Oct. 21	1,103	1,004	176	-	665	2
Grandview	Mar. 2	Oct. 27	2,614	2,590	89	3	814	65
Granger	Mar. 3	Oct. 27	2,252	2,252	115	17	335	0
Kiona-Benton City	June 21	July 2	107	107	1	-	35	0
Lumi - 2	June 21	Sept. 20	-	-	-	-	-	42
Lynden	June 7	Aug. 12	422	422	2	-	350	6
Mesa	Apr. 12	Aug. 6	321	258	15	15	335	0
Moxee City	Mar. 15	Sept. 17	547	543	35	6	470	2
Oroville	May 11	Oct. 27	749	644	187	6	791	1
Othello	Mar. 15	Oct. 29	807	719	59	49	530	104
Prosser	Mar. 1	Oct. 22	1,571	1,571	74	6	520	5
Quincy	Mar. 8	Nov. 31	1,312	1,238	157	-	850	93
Royal City	Mar. 15	Oct. 29	1,143	923	112	47	905	7
Sunnyside	Jan. 5	Dec. 31	2,344	2,341	119	4	822	154
Tieton	June 14	Oct. 27	1,854	1,849	54	-	465	0
Tonasket	June 1	Oct. 27	764	695	325	5	616	0
Wapato	Feb. 16	Oct. 27	6,758	6,758	1,018	11	310	21
TOTAL			27,389	26,428	3,137	195	10,250	519

SOURCE: S.F. 6467-A, Daily Report of Local Rural Manpower Activities

TABLE 7. AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS IN WASHINGTON STATE 1971

LOCAL OFFICE	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
STATEWIDE.....	71,144	336	686	1,265	1,902	2,849	16,257	16,270	11,095	9,650	9,931	665	238
Bellingham.....	2,277	2	5	3	11	12	226	1,364	635	1	12	6	-
Bremerton.....	16	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	5	3	-	1	1
Mount Vernon.....	6,771	18	10	31	54	31	1,798	3,788	119	881	31	10	-
Port Angeles.....	4,192	18	23	42	82	62	697	1,992	976	94	85	64	57
Auburn.....	4,598	6	11	7	20	28	2,911	1,229	174	174	28	3	7
Everett.....	125	7	5	12	22	19	7	9	8	18	11	6	1
Renton.....	38	-	-	-	2	3	1	18	9	4	1	-	-
Seattle.....	936	4	22	10	31	69	656	18	27	28	45	14	12
Aberdeen.....	15	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	4	1	1	2	-
Centralia.....	951	1	5	0	8	20	722	54	100	11	15	8	7
Longview.....	42	8	-	3	-	-	-	1	6	6	11	7	-
Olympia.....	125	-	-	-	-	-	40	50	35	-	-	-	-
Tacoma.....	3,478	11	7	145	168	107	1,602	773	497	100	41	14	13
Vancouver.....	893	41	39	64	92	28	20	76	192	66	262	9	4
Okanogan.....	4,638	33	78	91	138	74	704	632	368	1,001	1,506	6	7
Toppenish.....	18,582	75	119	273	468	961	3,587	2,129	4,398	3,705	2,737	85	45
Wenatchee.....	6,283	45	177	243	167	130	1,396	1,233	656	973	1,209	50	4
Yakima.....	8,997	42	97	107	111	225	610	1,990	968	1,398	3,339	89	21
Ephrata.....	1,382	-	3	36	126	150	403	106	137	159	153	106	3
Moses Lake.....	2,708	17	39	76	196	326	640	339	275	408	263	99	30
Pasco.....	1,702	5	27	55	122	476	169	153	328	195	123	35	14
Spokane.....	1,640	-	6	21	54	69	32	204	847	362	18	20	7
Walla Walla.....	755	3	12	45	29	53	35	109	331	62	40	31	5

TABLE 8. VISITS TO FARM EMPLOYERS IN WASHINGTON STATE - 1971

LOCAL OFFICE	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
STATEWIDE.....	10,159	204	274	765	1,047	1,309	1,676	1,586	1,461	912	501	249	175
Bellingham.....	1,199	14	12	16	139	189	194	281	142	74	91	39	8
Bremerton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mount Vernon.....	345	14	16	22	18	37	45	44	44	41	27	27	10
Port Angeles.....	613	19	27	36	31	32	63	153	84	41	40	43	44
Auburn.....	665	28	14	16	35	35	88	159	155	81	20	10	24
Everett.....	578	5	15	16	21	151	118	91	102	50	5	3	1
Renton.....	170	0	0	39	23	46	45	11	6	0	0	0	0
Seattle.....	575	15	15	10	58	96	124	56	90	58	15	22	16
Aberdeen.....	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia.....	72	0	0	0	11	8	32	7	5	1	2	3	3
Longview.....	30	0	0	0	0	10	15	5	0	0	0	0	0
Olympia.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tacoma.....	705	4	65	114	47	38	69	159	87	34	22	35	31
Vancouver.....	193	1	14	12	14	7	58	47	26	11	3	0	0
Okanogan.....	508	18	16	12	13	45	79	54	110	92	50	10	9
Toppenish.....	1,498	35	8	327	308	236	157	71	116	151	89	0	0
Wenatchee.....	803	2	4	13	25	96	180	140	142	134	44	23	0
Yakima.....	509	21	32	24	82	46	79	48	110	42	25	0	0
Ephrata.....	413	14	18	43	40	39	79	70	51	29	23	7	0
Moses Lake.....	612	11	4	17	113	95	76	79	93	71	35	5	13
Pasco.....	361	2	0	0	37	72	120	50	49	0	0	17	14
Spokane.....	168	0	8	32	12	18	19	33	40	0	6	0	0
Walla Walla.....	113	1	6	16	20	13	10	25	9	2	4	5	2

TABLE 9. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF SEASONALLY HIRED WORKERS, 1971 ASPARAGUS HARVEST, STATE OF WASHINGTON, BY AGE, ORIGIN, AND ETHNIC GROUP

	NUMBER				PERCENT OF ETHNIC GROUP TOTALS			
	Total 1/	Anglo	Mexican American	Other	Total 1/	Anglo	Mexican American	Other
Total, All Workers	6,957	1,940	4,976	41	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Local	3,978	1,834	2,103	41	57.2	94.5	42.2	100.0
Intrastate	36	16	20	-	.5	.8	.4	-
Interstate	2,943	90	2,853	-	42.3	4.6	57.3	-
Under 18 Years of Age								
Total	3,105	1,498	1,574	33	44.6	77.2	31.6	80.5
Local	2,516	1,482	1,001	33	36.2	76.4	20.1	80.5
Intrastate	20	-	20	-	.3	-	.4	-
Interstate	569	16	553	-	8.1	.8	11.1	-
18 Years of Age and Over								
Total	3,852	442	3,402	8	55.4	22.8	68.4	19.5
Local	1,462	352	1,102	8	21.0	18.1	22.1	19.5
Intrastate	16	16	-	-	.2	.8	-	-
Interstate	2,374	74	2,300	-	34.2	3.8	46.2	-

1/ Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Employment Security Department

TABLE 10 a. SOURCE AND MOVEMENTS OF INTERSTATE SEASONAL HIRED FARM WORKERS EMPLOYED DURING THE 1971 ASPARAGUS HARVEST, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Total Number of Interstate Workers in Crop Activity	2,950		
Origin: Texas		2,950	
Movements Upon Completion of Crop Activity			
Left the State	1,455		
To Texas for Miscellaneous Farm Work		500	
To Minnesota Corn Harvest		300	
To Oregon for the Berry, Pole Bean and Miscellaneous Vegetable Harvests		600	
To Idaho for the Harvests of Fruit, Potatoes, and Miscellaneous Vegetables		55	
Remained in Washington for Other Crop Activities	1,495		
To Northwest Washington Berry Harvest		1,040	
From Berry Harvests out of State			535
From Berries to Other Washington Crop Activities			505
To Crop Activities in Washington Other Than The Berry Harvest		455	

SOURCE: Employment Security Department

TABLE 10 b. SOURCE AND MOVEMENTS OF INTERSTATE SEASONAL HIRED FARM WORKERS EMPLOYED IN SPRING SUGAR BEET ACTIVITIES, 1971, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Total Number of Interstate Workers in Crop Activities	1,620		
Source:			
Direct from Other States		1,620	
California			1,240
Texas			380
Movements Upon Completion of Crop Activities			
Out of State to Nebraska Sugar Beet Activity	1,050		
To Other Crop Activities in Washington	570		
Northwest Washington Berry Harvests, then to Central Washington Hop Activities		380	
Central Washington Mint, Hop, and Apple Harvests		190	

SOURCE: Employment Security Department

TABLE 10 c. SOURCE AND MOVEMENTS OF INTERSTATE SEASONAL HIRED FARM WORKERS EMPLOYED DURING THE 1971 BERRY HARVESTS IN SKAGIT AND WHATCOM COUNTIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Total Number of Interstate Workers in Crop Activity	3,850		
Source:			
Direct from Other States		2,255	
California			800
Texas			685
British Columbia (Indians)			500
Idaho (Texas based)			270
From Spring Crop Activities in Washington		1,595	
Asparagus Harvest			1,040
Spring Sugar Beet Activities			380
Other Spring Activities in Central Washington			175
Movements Upon Completion of Crop Activity			
Out of State	2,205		
To Texas for General Farm Work		1,130	
To British Columbia (Indians)		500	
To Idaho for Onion, Potato, and Sugar Beet Activities		400	
To Oregon for Harvests of Pole Beans and Miscellaneous Vetables		175	
To Other Crop Activities in Washington	1,645		
To Northwest Washington Harvests of Pole Beans and Miscellaneous Vegetables		835	
To Central Washington Hop Fields		790	
To Central Washington Mint and Miscellaneous Vegetable Harvests		20	

SOURCE: Employment Security Department

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

March 19, 1971
(Date)

To: Green River Valley Berry Growers

From: Thom Iwata, Auburn Employment Security Office

Subject: Bus Routes

We are requesting information concerning your present bus routes. Please fill out the attached questionaire and return it to us in the enclosed envelope. Your answers and any comments will enable us to trace out present routes and, if any improvements can be made, tentative routes for the upcoming season. Thank you for your cooperation.

attch

QUESTIONAIRE

1. The exact location (name and address) of pickup points.

2. Along which roads and highways do you travel?

3. The number of pickers at each loading point

4. The number of busses used for day-haul

5. The number of runs per bus.

COMMENTS:

Growers Name:_____

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

March 4, 1971
(Date)

To:

From: Ted Masumoto

Subject: Growers Meeting

I am extending an invitation to attend a meeting at 7:30 P.M. March 16, 1971 to discuss and plan the coming summer day haul program and any related problems we might encounter. I would appreciate having you come prepared to map out your past bus routes in detail so that we might use this as a base for a possible new plan.

I will explain the new summer youth recruitment program that we have initiated and to explain the possible impact that the program will have on you.

I am hoping that everyone can attend so that we can have a comprehensive discussion of any possible problems.

The meeting will be held in the upstairs office at 705 Auburn Way North.

Initialed

Employment Security Department
P. O. Box 547
Auburn, Washington 98002

DANIEL J. EVANS
Governor

MAXINE E. DALY
COMMISSIONER

March 18, 1971

Carl Jensen
Office of Superintendent
Highline Public Schools
253 So. 152nd
Seattle, Washington 98148

Dear Mr. Jensen:

I am writing concerning the possible implementation of a new program to aid in summer employment for youths of junior high school age. This program will be handled by the Auburn Employment Security office. The goals of the program are to provide work experience, employment for youth, more local employment.

This program was designed primarily to provide the local berry growers with additional numbers of berry harvesters. This will both employ more youths from the local area and reduce grower transportation time and costs. This should also tend to aid in the bolstering of our local economy by providing more monetary exchange in the immediate area.

The program will be conducted in the local schools if we can receive your approval to do so. Our tentative plan is to set up a location in the schools prior to starting time and possibly at noon to both inform students and make them aware of what is available in the area of farm labor in the local area. The program will encompass all junior high schools in the Auburn, Kent, Federal Way, Enumclaw and Des Moines school districts. If it can be arranged to start our summer youth employment counselor earlier, he would accompany the farm placement representative to answer questions about other areas of employment. This program could possibly be extended to the high school level for other than farm type employment providing that time does permit such activity. (Please note attachments.)

This being a new program we would appreciate any remarks or questions that you might have concerning the implementation of the program.

The various superintendents will be contacted for their reactions and comments. Your cooperation is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Thom Iwata
Auburn Farm Placement Representative

School Summer Farm Labor Program

The following outline briefly sketches what the program encompasses and the overall objectives.

I. Area to be covered
   A. Local school areas
      1. Auburn
      2. Kent
   B. Outlying school areas
      1. Federal Way
      2. Enumclaw
      3. Des Moines
      4. Black Diamond

II. Program Objectives
   A. Student Information
   B. Recruit more youths from local area
   C. Reduce grower time loss and travel expenses

III. Program Methodology
   A. Contact school district superintendent
   B. Set-up appointments with school principals
   C. Establish table or booth
   D. Utilize Question-Answer technique
      1. Farm labor
      2. Other types of employment
   E. Personnel involved
      1. Farm labor representative
      2. ES. Youth Councelor

3. School Counselor *

4. FFA Advisor *

F. Informational handouts

1. Work requirements

2. Work applications

G. Pre-hire

1. Farm labor only

2. Familiarize with pick-up points

3. Individual grower requirements

4. Approximate starting dates

IV. Program Summary

A. More local student employment

B. Student work experience

C. Reduce grower costs

1. Recruiting and hiring time reduction

2. Travel time and expense reduction

* Will be invited to participate if approved by school principal

SCHOOL BULLETIN

The Washington State Employment Security Department is offering to the youth of this school an opportunity to earn money by picking berries this summer. Local berry growers have offered to transport the pickers from designated loading points. Representatives from the Auburn Employment Security Office will be at this school on _____ to take applications and hire interested parties. Remember jobs will be extremely hard to find this year.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Employment Security Department

DANIEL J. EVANS
Governor

MAXINE E. DALY
COMMISSIONER

April 29, 1971

Dear

Each year we are confronted with the problem of securing bus drivers, supervisors and pickers for the local berry harvest.

In the past years, the teaching profession has proved to be an excellent source of applicants for the driver and supervisory positions.

We would appreciate it if you could make the attached announcements available to the teachers and students of your school.

Thank you,

P. J. GRANDQUIS, MANAGER

BY: _____
Dave Cowling
Farm Placement Representative

PJG:DC:mg

Enc.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Employment Security Department

DANIEL J. EVANS
Governor

MAXINE E. DALY
COMMISSIONER

The Washington State Employment Service has openings for teachers interested in bus driving and/or supervising during the local berry harvest.

Further details may be obtained by contacting the local employment office at 216 Grand Avenue, or call 734-7200, 8:00 am. to 5:00 pm., Monday thru Friday.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Employment Security Department

DANIEL J. EVANS
Governor

MAXINE E. DALY
COMMISSIONER

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Washington State Employment Service is registering the students to harvest the local crops this summer.

Interested students should go to the local employment office at 216 Grand Avenue, or call 734-7200, 8:00 am. to 5:00 pm., Monday thru Friday.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Employment Security Department

DANIEL J. EVANS
Governor

MAXINE E. DALY
COMMISSIONER

Each year in an effort to place as many youths in jobs as possible we conduct a survey to determine who plans to work. Our records indicate that a member of your household picked strawberries or raspberries last year. If you/they plan to work this summer, please fill out the following questionaire and return it in the enclosed postage paid envelope as soon as possible.

Last Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

1. The following member/members of our household are planning to work this summer.

First Name	Social Security Number *	Age	Sex

2. We plan to pick: (please check)

Crop		Grower (leave blank if you do not have a job now)
Strawberries	____	_____
Raspberries	____	_____
Blueberries	____	_____
Cucumbers	____	_____
Pole Beans	____	_____

3. Do you need transportation? _____

4. If you know of anyone else who is interested in picking this year, please list their names, address and phone numbers.

Name	Address	Phone

* If you do not have a Social Security Number contact your local Social Security Office. Federal Building, Bellingham, 734-5454.

Employment Security Department

DANIEL J. EVANS
Governor

MAXINE E. DALY
COMMISSIONER

December 2, 1971

Ed Garree
Radio KASY
1408 - W. Main
Auburn, Washington 98002

Dear Mr. Garree,

On behalf of the Auburn office of the Washington State Employment Security Department, I wish to convey our expressed gratitude to you and your entire staff for the services made available to us.

The public service announcements concerning employment opportunities within the local area have facilitated the placement of people seeking employment. In particular, the assistance you rendered during the berry harvest season enabled local farm employers to harvest their crops without excessive crop loss.

The cooperation of you and your staff enabled us to offer services to people who may not have been aware of the labor opportunities without your assistance. Your service has assisted in bolstering the sagging local economy.

Our superiors in Olympia are also appreciative of your interest in the success of our local office to carry at its responsibilities to the residents of this area. We sincerely hope that your interest will be as great in the future as has been displayed this year.

Again, thank you for your invaluable assistance. You and your staff are to be commended for your unselfish efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Ted Masumoto

Ted Masumoto
Farm Placement Representative

TM:dc

Employment Security Department

DANIEL J. EVANS
Governor

MAXINE E. DALY
COMMISSIONER

SUBJECT: State Industrial Insurance

You are cordially invited to attend a meeting scheduled for 7:30 p.m., Decemoer 8, 1971, at the "new" Employment Security office located at 2705 I Street N. E. (behind Aukeen Courthouse).

A representative from the Department of Labor and Industries will be present to explain the regulations and answer pertinent questions. After this discussion, the berrygrowers will try to formulate a plan which will ease the implementation of the plan for their particular problem. Other growers are welcome to stay for this discussion and offer their suggestions.

Ted Masumoto
Farm Placement Representative